



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत की जनगणना 2001 CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

भारत INDIA

धर्म के आँकड़ों पर प्रथम प्रतिवेदन
सार

THE FIRST REPORT ON RELIGION DATA
ABSTRACT



लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

जयन्त कुमार बाँठिया
भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा
भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार तथा जनगणना आयुक्त

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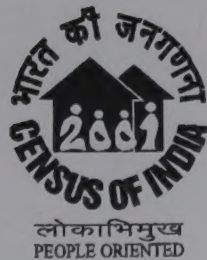
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Census of India 2001

The First Report on Religion Data

Abstract



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Preface

The data on religion presented in this publication is based on the processing and tabulation of the actual data captured from each and every of the approximately 202 million household schedules. The generation of basic data on 'Religion' is a fully computerized exercise starting from the automatic digital conversion of data through scanning of the Household Schedule and its editing ultimately leading to the compilation of the various population characteristics, some of which were collected as non-numeric response and subjected to on-screen Computer Assisted Coding (CAC).

This publication titled 'The First Report on Religion Data' presents the absolute number of the followers of six main religious communities and a combined group consisting of all 'Other Religions and Persuasions' by sex and place of residence. The absolute number of literates, workers and non-workers, categories of workers etc., at India/state and district levels for all the religious communities have also been presented for the first time in independent India. It is hoped that this will serve as an important ready reference document for the key stakeholders such as the planners, policy makers and all other data users who are interested in various aspects of the religious demography of India. A long felt need of the various demographic and socio-economic indicators of the religious communities based on census results is thus being fulfilled ultimately by the Census Organization. The shroud of mystery engulfing the socio-economic and demographic profile for each of the main religious group is thus being removed once for all. This initiative is path breaking in the annals of the Indian Census history but is in total agreement with our chosen, professed and torchbearer logo of Census 2001-'People Oriented'.



This data set on religion, therefore, should help the government and the people in bridging the gap of equal development within and across the religious groups. If it triggers a whole chain of new policies in doing so, the purpose of venturing into these new and until now forbidden domains would have been well served. I have been repeatedly advised by many census experts to refrain from taking such a step but I am convinced that this bold initiative of putting socio-economic and demographic characteristics based on religious composition of the population is in public interest and ultimately will result in public good. It will, particularly serve those who are marginalized from the mainstream of the development and deserve a little more help and attention by all who are in-charge of developing and providing better and equitable opportunities to the people of India.

This publication is brought out by Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI) centrally. This would not have been possible without the untiring support of all the Directors of Census Operations and their team of dedicated officers and colleagues. I appreciate the efforts put in by all of them individually and collectively. Within ORGI, I am happy to acknowledge the unflinching support of Mr. R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (Census), Mr. Himakar, Additional Director (EDP), and his team of dedicated officers and staff which includes Shri M. R. Balakrishnan, Joint Director (EDP), Shri Suraj Bhan, Joint Director (EDP), Shri Anil Kumar Shrivastava, Deputy Director (EDP) and Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director (EDP), Mr. C. Chakravorty, Joint Director (DDU), Dr. I. C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer (Social Studies Division), Mrs Suman Prashar, JDCO, Mr. H. K. Kaushal, Assistant Director, Mrs. Sushma Yadav, Investigator Gr. III and my other colleagues at the ORGI in bringing out this publication.

I would like to specially appreciate the efforts put in by the members of the 'Working Group on Religion'. The Working Group suggested ways and means to improve the presentation of census data on religion and looked into the huge list of new religion returns that were encountered at the censuses of 1971, 1981 and 1991. The code list of religion that was used as the dynamic directory for on the spot classification and codification of religion names obtained at the Census of India 2001, was the outcome of the hard work put in by the 'Working Group on Religion'. My sincere thanks are also due to the members of the 'Task Force on Classification of New Religion Names'. The Task Force looked into nearly 2800 non-standard, unconventional and unexpected religion names and after many deliberations classified these into appropriate categories. Shri V.M. Tamhane, ADCO (Social Studies Division), prepared the reports of the Working Group on Religion and the Report of the Task Force on Religion Names. Shri A.K. Saxena, Deputy Director of Census Operations and Shri V.M. Tamhane together very skillfully handled the religion data from the beginning and compiled this report and I would like to put on record my appreciation for their work. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the active participation, cooperation and support of the people of India, state governments and their officials but for their assistance and active participation it would not have been possible to complete the mammoth exercise of Census 2001.

New Delhi
6th September 2004

Jayant Kumar Banthia
Registrar General &
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Introduction

01. Religion is one of the oldest basic socio-cultural characteristics associated with the mankind and civilizations created by them over thousands of years of known history. Different communities and people perceive religion in their own unique way. For some, religion has evolved as an established set of beliefs, rituals and traditional practices and worship of one Supreme Being or deity that may be their own caste/tribe deity, village deity. At the same time, some other people worship a number of gods and goddesses. Still there are others who practice and perceive religion in their own way and these beliefs are codified in various scriptures or inherited and handed over from one generation to another. Only a handful few claim to be atheist. However, despite deviations in manifestation of their expressions of belief, people generally believe in one or the other divine power that created the universe and is taking care of all human beings. The large numbers of religion returns encountered at each census in India confirm that different people understand and express religious identity in their own way. The population census provides people collectively an opportunity to express their individual faith/ belief freely, in small or large numbers, which ultimately enter and find place in the official records.

02. Religion returns in Indian census provide a wonderful kaleidoscope of the country's rich social composition, as many religions have originated and certain other religions of foreign origin have flourished to a great extent here. India has the distinction of being the land from where certain important religions of the world namely, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism originated. Our country is also the origin of some of the indigenous faiths/tribal religions that have survived the influence of many major religions for centuries and are still holding ground firmly. Regional co-existence of several religious groups in the country makes it unique and the epithet 'unity in diversity' is brought out clearly in the Indian Census.

03. Ever since its inception, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the religious affiliation as expressed by the people of India. Population Census in India has the rare distinction of being the only instrument that collects the individual information on this diverse but most common characteristic of the Indian population but keeps it confidential except for aggregating it at certain minimum geographic level. Religion being one of the basic socio-cultural characteristic of any society, due emphasis and care has been given on collection of this attribute with regard to the followers of various religions including the minor religious beliefs, faiths and persuasions. The information collected through census questionnaire is tabulated and presented in the form of religion tables. The religion data gathered and disseminated at the decennial census generates immense interest in various ways among all sections of the society and reflects the social composition and dynamics at a particular point of time.

Efforts in earlier Censuses for recording of religion returns

04. For convenience of the data users salient features with regard to the nature of recording of religion returns in the earlier Censuses are given in the subsequent section of this volume. The main source of this set of information are the various Census reports of various census years and provinces and other publications brought out by the Census Organization from time to time. It will be noticed that over the years

though the precise names of various religions might have been expressed a bit differently, by and large there is complete consistency in the expressions used to signify a particular religion, though its scope of inclusion may vary marginally while tabulating and publishing data on this important characteristic.

Pre-Independence period

1872 Census

05. The religion of each person was recorded, e.g. Hindu, Muhammadans, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, Parsees, Jew, etc. In case of those persons who believed in the divinity of Christ, name of the particular sect or church to which they belonged was recorded such as Armenian, Baptist, Greek, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan etc. Native converts to Christianity were shown as Native Christians. The term 'Protestant' was not used. The sect of Mohammedans, e.g. 'Sunnis' and 'Shias' was also ascertained along with the main religion. Persons who returned their religions such as Brahmos, Buddhists, Chinese, Jains, Jews, Parsees, Sikhs etc., were recorded without any further sub-division.

1881 Census

06. The main religion to which each person belonged as Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo or others religious sub-divisions of Hindu, Buddhist, Jews, Parsees, Satnami, Kabirpanthi, Nat Worship, Kumbhipattia was recorded. If a person belonged to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, the name of the tribe as Garo, Khasi etc., was recorded as their religion.

1891 Census

07. The religion of each person was returned as Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Zoroastrian (Parsi), Musalman, Christian, Jew, Minor Religion (including Deists, Atheists, Freethinker, Agnostics, Positivists and No Religion) etc. was recorded. Sects were also recorded for those who returned themselves as 'Christians'. If the sect of the Christians was not reported, the entry 'Not returned' was made. The term Animistic was adopted comprehensively for the religions of forest tribes who do not accept of Hindu system and have not been converted to Christianity or Islam.

1901 Census

08. The religion as returned by the person was recorded. In case of Christians, the sect was also recorded. It was left optional to the provincial governments to decide whether the sect of other religions was to be recorded or not. In provinces where sect was recorded, the instructions were as follows:-

'For Hindus the sect was added in the case of the larger sect. In respect of the Jains, it was enquired whether the respondent belonged to 'Digambar or Shwetambar' or 'Dhondia'. For Sikhs enumerator was asked to clarify what sort of Sikh is she or he. Enquiries were made in case of Parsees whether they were 'Shahenshahi' or 'Kadmi' and for Musalmans whether they were 'Sunni or Shia' or belonged to any other sect of Musalman.

For persons who claimed to belong to special non-Christian religions such as Brahmo Samaj or Arya Samaj and who wished their denomination to be separately recorded the religions to which they said they belonged was recorded. In case of

forest tribes who said that they were not Hindus but could not name their religion, the name of the tribe was recorded.'

1911 Census

09. The religion of each person as reported was recorded. If a person belonged to an aboriginal tribe and had no recognized religion e.g. Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Buddhist, Sikh, Jain, Zoroastrian, Jew etc., the name of the tribe was entered. All persons who said they were Hindus, Musalmans or Christians, etc., were recorded as such. Those who did not profess belonging to any recognized religion were entered under the name of their caste or tribe. In the course of tabulation all such persons were treated as Hindus if they belonged to a recognized Hindu caste, however, low it might be. Those who belonged to jungle tribes outside the caste system, e.g., Bhils, Khonds, Garos, Todas, etc., were classified as Animists. It was specially laid down as a part of the instructions to the enumerator that the answer that each person gave about his religion was to be accepted and duly entered.

1921 Census

10. The religion of each person who returned himself as Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Musalman, Jew, Tribal Religion etc., was recorded. In case of Christians the sect was also entered. In the case of aboriginal tribes who were not Hindu, Musalman, Christian etc., name of the tribe was entered as a response against this question.

11. These instructions were adapted, expanded and explained according to the local requirements of each province. It was, for example, generally thought desirable to obtain statistics for the two main divisions of the Musalmans viz. the 'Sunnis' and the 'Shias' and in some provinces certain sects of Hindus and Jains were also asked for.

1931 Census

12. Religion as given by each person e.g. Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews, Tribals etc., was recorded. In case of tribals who did not belong to any recognized religion, the name of their tribe was recorded as the name of their religion.

1941 Census

13. The individual religion professed by each person for example being Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, Brahmo, Agnostic, Confucian etc., was recorded. If the tribal name was given, it was also recorded.

Post –Independence period

1951 Census

14. In the first Census after independence, actual religion name as reported by the respondent e.g. Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Jew, Other Religion (Tribal) and Other Religion (Non-Tribal) was recorded for each and every individual.

1961 Census

15. The actual religion viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist, and Sikh was recorded in respect of each person as stated by him. For others the actual name as returned by the respondents was recorded. Those who did not return their religion or returned names of nationalities such as "Iranian", "Israelite", etc., were put under the category 'Religion Not Stated'. The information on religion of each individual was enquired under Question Number 5 (b) of the Census Schedule.

16. The instruction to enumerators on the mode of filling the question 5 (b) was:

"For	Hindu	--	write 'H'
	Muslim	--	write 'M'
	Christian	--	write 'C'
	Jain	--	write 'J'
	Buddhist	--	write 'B'
	Sikh	--	write 'S'

For others write the answers actually returned."

1971 Census

17. At the 1971 Census the enumerator had instructions to record the religion as actually returned by the respondent. For the sake of convenience of recording the responses as well the following abbreviations were prescribed for major religions as 'H' for Hinduism, 'I' for Islam, 'C' for Christianity, 'S' for Sikhism, 'B' for Buddhism and 'J' for Jainism and in respect of others the actual religion as returned was recorded. Where a person said that he had no religion it was recorded accordingly. However while tabulating, the data was presented for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains etc.

1981 Census

18. The question on religion was included in the Individual Slip filled in for every person and the Household Schedule filled in for a household. In Question Number 8 of the Individual Slip, the religion of the person enumerated was recorded as returned by the respondent. In Question Number 2 of Part I of the Household Schedule, the religion of the head of the household, as returned was filled in. The religion data was tabulated as returned by the of the head of the household.

19. Thus, the data presented in religion table were based on the information on the religion of the head of the household in respect of normal households and the households of houseless population i.e. all households barring institutional households and (2) information on the religion of each individual as returned for Question 8 of the Individual Slip in respect of individuals in the institutional households.

20. The instructions to enumerators for filling up the response to the question on the religion of the head of the household in the Household Schedule are given below:

“ You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion, you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and not in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question:

For Hindus -- write H

For Muslims -- write M

For Christians -- write C

For Sikhs -- write S

For Buddhists -- write B

For Jains -- write J

For 'Others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for filling up this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the households. For institutional households put 'X' against this question”.

1991 Census

21. In Question Number 8 of the Individual Slip for each person, the religion of the person enumerated was recorded as returned by the respondent. The enumerators were instructed to copy the returns regarding religion of an individual from Question Number 8 of the Individual Slip to Column 9 of Household Schedule. The instructions to enumerators for filling up Question Number 8 on religion are given below:

‘In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

H for Hindus

M for Muslims

C for Christians

S for Sikhs

B for Buddhists

J for Jains

For 'others' record the actual religion as returned fully. If the person says he has no religion the answer may be recorded accordingly. For the persons entered in column 2 of the Household Schedule, check if H, M, B, J, C and S or actual religion returned by the person has been recorded in question 8 of the Individual Slip. If so, copy the same in column 9 of the Household Schedule’.

Census of India 2001

22. As in the previous Censuses, the information relating to this important characteristic of all individuals was collected as reported by them. Since the provision of Individual Slips was done away with in Census 2001, the individual responses to the question on religion were recorded in the Household Schedule only (Question No. 7) for each member independently. The actual question canvassed in the Household Schedule and the instructions issued to the census enumerators are reproduced below:

"Q. 7: Religion (write name of the religion in full)

For following religions, also give Code number in box

Hindu	1	Sikh	4
Muslim	2	Buddhist	5
Christian	3	Jain	6

For other religions, write name of the religion in full but do not give any Code number.

You have to record the religion of each member of the household as returned by the respondent in reply to this question. Six religions together with their code numbers are listed below this question. While recording the response under this question, you have to write the name of religion and also enter its code number in the box appearing at the right hand side.

While making entry for any religion other than Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain, record fully the actual religion as returned for the person under this question. In such a case no entry needs to be made in the box meant for recording Code number. If the person says that she/he has no religion, record 'no religion'. In this situation too, the box provided at the right of this column would be left blank for use in the office at a later stage. You should not enter into any argument with the household for recording entry under this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the respondent for herself/himself and for other members in the household.

It is not necessary that all the members in the household profess the same religion. Therefore, enquiry should be made for each member of the household independently. We should not presume that the religion of the head or the respondent is necessarily the religion of every member being enumerated in the household.

You should not mistake religion for caste names and also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue"

23. The response to the question on religion was not an abbreviated alphabet but was numeric due to the requirements of form designing in view of the new technique used for tabulation of census data. It must also be remembered that in Census 2001, the respondents were provided for the first time in Indian Census history, to look at the information collected from them and recorded by the enumerators and affix their signatures after satisfying themselves that all the

responses have been correctly recorded as reported. This unique procedure itself is expected to have lead to improvement in data collection specially on religion, mother tongue etc.

Working Group on Religion- Quality Assurance

24. With a view to streamline the methodology of classification/ merger/grouping of numerous religion returns that appeared at the past decadal censuses, a 'Working Group on Religion' under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General of India was constituted in the year 2001(see Annexure A). The Working Group met twice to suggest ways for improving the quality of religion returns and their presentation. Among other recommendations, it also finalized a code list of religion after taking into account as many as 1700 religion names that had appeared in the Censuses of 1971, 1981 and 1991 and forwarded by the census directorates to the Social Studies Division of the ORGI for suggesting their classification in the appropriate main religion. Each religion return of the past censuses was deliberated upon at length in the Working Group meeting before putting it under the appropriate main category. The Data Processing Division of ORGI later improved upon the code list suggested by the Working Group and the same was used as the 'Dynamic Directory' at each data center in the fifteen directorates for on the spot classification of religion names returned by the respondent if these existed in the code list. New returns were given additional codes at each data center and subsequently examined centrally at the headquarters in New Delhi.

Data Processing.

25. A quantum leap was made on the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for House-listing and Population Enumeration. The Census Schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centres across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce the Census tables on a hundred percent basis and no sampling was resorted to. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October 2002. For editing, checking and classification of religion returns, an on screen Computer Assisted Code structure was prepared that facilitated editing, checking and classification of bulk of the religion returns at the Data Center level itself.

Task Force on classification of new religion returns of Census 2001

26. After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data-producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data of the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the

emerging trends of religious affiliation and the social matrix as well. Despite having created a comprehensive 'Dynamic Directory' of religion names based on the returns from earlier census, a large number of new religion names were encountered at various data centers that required additional coding and classification under appropriate category. With a view to overcome this problem a 'Task Force on Classification of New Religion Names' comprising of officers from Census Division and Social Studies Division of the ORGI was constituted (see Annexure- B). The main task of the Task Force on Religion was to merge or group the new responses encountered uniformly and consistently and classify it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge.

27. An unbiased consistent approach was adopted so as to ensure that religion return gets appropriately classified. All the religion names returned from various Data Centers along with the remarks of the local directorate were first examined at the Social Studies Division and were brought before the Task Force for its approval. The Task Force looked into each and every proposal very carefully and each return was deliberated upon intensely before being approved. The contribution of the Directorates of Census Operations too was noteworthy in providing clarification pertaining to their local area.

28. The issue of consistency of classifying religion returns within the Census 2001 and across the earlier Censuses as a whole was a truly daunting task specially as certain tribal populations had an inclination to return their religious affiliations in terms of their tribe name, localities or even as a regional name or mother tongue. The sensitivity attached to the response for the question on religion is in a way the attempts of the people of India, particularly very small groups, to express their keen desire of maintaining their unique identity in the social order. Census of India provided once again the opportunity to the people of India to exercise their right and get into the official records. This also served as an opportunity for the government to know officially of the new cults/faiths, which are emerging, or being adopted by the people in small or big numbers. Various social and political movements prior to each census greatly affect the quality of returns for that particular Census which may or may not sustain till the next census. For example, in Census of India 2001, various movements in the newly created state of Jharkhand exhorting people to record themselves as following 'Sarna' religion and in Karnataka the rejuvenated movement for recording 'Veershaiva/ Lingayat' are clearly reflected in the tables on religion. There are similar examples from other parts of the country as well.

29. In the past there has been a pressing demand from various agencies for the religion data cross-classified by socio-economic characteristics of the religious communities so as to assess the level of development achieved by them in the social and economic spheres of life. In doing so, the Census Organization has often been criticized for not publishing the religion data cross classified by various socio-economic characteristics of the religious communities. It is pertinent to point out here that in the Censuses of pre-Independence period, the data on certain social characteristics of the religious communities like education, civil condition such as age and marital status was published by the Census Organization. However, after attainment of independence, religion data in Census of India was provided by sex and residence only.

30. The National Minority Commission has been suggesting that religion data be cross-classified by various socio-economic characteristics of the religious

minorities to assess the social and economic status attained by these groups. Their requirement is therefore being fulfilled by the Census Organization.

31. The National Statistical Commission 2001 too has been advocating for the need of Census data on various aspects including religion data cross classified by socio-economic variables. The Commission in volume II (P. 225) of its report for the year 2001 observed that data on religion, caste and language, cross-classified by literacy, work and workers category and migration is not published. These data would throw considerable light on the state of development of people belonging to different religious groups. This publication therefore meets the recommendation of the National Statistical Commission also.

32. The present volume, thus, attempts to fulfill the demands made by various data user agencies both within and outside the government. It is now for them to come out with plans and policies for the welfare and empowerment of various sections of the society making appropriate use of the religion data on socio-economic variables.

33. The present table on religion provides absolute numbers of the followers of six main religious communities and a combined group consisting of all 'Other Religions and Persuasions' by sex and place of residence. The details of the last group will be published shortly as a part of the regular tabulation plan. The absolute number of literates, workers and non-workers, categories of workers etc., at India/state and district levels for all the religious communities are also being provided for the first time in the Indian Census. It may be noted that the census results for Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons although a population census was carried out in these sub-divisions also as per schedule.

Brief Analysis

One of the unique features of Indian Census is that it captures the diverse cultural heritage of the country at the population enumeration and keeps its identity intact while collating and tabulating basic population data. The Primary Census Abstract for the Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population released earlier provided basic population characteristics of the total population by residence and sex for India, state, district, town and city level. The first report on religion data succinctly brings out the salient population characteristics by different religious affiliations of the population. Some of the key findings are summarized below.

A. Population of religious groups and their distribution and growth rate

02. At the national level, of 1028 million population, 828 million (80.5 percent) have returned their religion as Hindus followed by 138 million (13.4 percent) as Muslims and 24 millions (2.3 percent) Christians. 19 million (1.9 percent) persons follow Sikh religion; 8 million (0.8 percent) are Buddhists and 4.2 million (0.4 percent) are Jains as per the 2001 Census. In addition to these, 6.6 million belong to 'Other Religions and Persuasions' including tribal religions which are not part of the six main religions stated above. About seven lakh (or 0.7 million) persons have not stated their religion. **Statement-1** presents the distribution by male and female population following different religions and persuasions since the 1961 Census and brings out trends for the last four decades and five censuses.

03. **Statement 1a** provides data on distribution and growth rate of population of religious communities since 1961, one based on data without making any adjustments and the other by excluding the figures for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, where census could not be conducted in 1981 and 1991 respectively. When analyzed on the basis of adjusted data it may be seen that the Sikh population has recorded the lowest decadal growth rate of 16.9 percent during 1991-2001 and has also shown declining trend in growth since 1961-1971. The adjusted growth rate of Hindu population has come down from 22.8 percent in 1981-91 to 20.0 percent in 1991-2001. Similar trends are observed among Buddhists which declined from 36.0 percent in 1981-1991 to 23.2 percent during 1991-2001. If adjusted data is considered, the Muslim growth rate will decline from 32.9 percent during 1981-91 to 29.3 percent during 1991-2001, while for Christians it would increase from 17.0 percent to 22.1 percent during 1991-2001. In addition, Jain population also has registered growth rate of 26.0 percent against very low growth rate of 4.6 percent during 1981-1991. Abnormally low population growth of Jains in the last decade appears to be an aberration when compared with the previous decades. Overall adjusted growth rate among the 'Other Religion and Persuasions' has been very high during 1991-2001 Census at 113.1 percent followed by 'Religion Not Stated' (75.1 percent). In brief, emergence of 'Other Religions and Persuasions' is one of the key findings of Census 2001. No effort has been made to interpolate the religion data for Assam in 1981 and Jammu and Kashmir in 1991, although this could have been another way of making comparisons. **The data users, therefore, should adopt caution and be careful before drawing any conclusions in respect of trends in the proportions and growths at All India level. Statements-2, 2a to 2g** present population distribution by different religious communities among states and union territories since 1961 and bring out patterns of cultural diversity in the Indian Union. The distribution of population by religious communities and residence is given in **Statements 3 and 4**. It may be highlighted here that all the major religious communities are enumerated in all the States and union territories except Jains which were not returned in the smallest Union territory of the country, the Lakshadweep, at the 2001 Census.

B. Sex ratio of population (number of females per thousand males)

04. **Statement-5** presents sex ratio of population classified by different religious communities at state and union territory level. It may be discerned from the statement that at

the national level, Christian population has the highest sex ratio of 1009 females per thousand males at the 2001 Census followed by 'Other Religions and Persuasions' (992), Buddhists (953) and Jains (940). Sex ratio of Sikh population is 893, which is the lowest among the different religious communities. Sex ratio among Muslim population at national level is 936 which is just above the national average of 933 for all religions while a shade lower is the Hindu population sex ratio of 931.

05. Among the states, the highest sex ratio (1058) has been reported among the Hindu population in Kerala followed by Chhattisgarh (990) and Pondicherry (987). Kerala is again at the top of the rank (1082) followed by Pondicherry (1097) and Tamil Nadu (1020) among Muslims. It may be noted that 13 states and union territories recorded a sex ratio of over 1000 among the Christians. Goa has returned the higher sex ratio of 1107 among Christians followed by Pondicherry and Delhi. Delhi has returned the highest sex ratio among Sikh population (925) followed by Chandigarh (910). Punjab having the maximum Sikh population, has a low sex ratio of 897. In other states and union territories also sex ratio among the Sikh population is below 900. Chhattisgarh has the highest sex ratio among the Buddhist at 1012 followed by West Bengal (981). Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir reporting substantial Buddhist population have sex ratio of 961 and 941 respectively. Majority of the states and union territories (twenty) returned the sex ratio of less than 900 among the Buddhist population. Among the major states Kerala has returned the highest sex ratio of 996 for Jains. In Gujarat and Rajasthan also sex ratio of Jains is high at 969 and 960 respectively. In twenty states Jain population has sex ratio between 901-950 while this pattern is seen in ten states for Hindus and twelve for Muslims.

06. **Maps 1 to 6** bring out spatial distribution of sex ratio in broad ranges among states/union territories at district level and depicts the districts with preponderance or deficit of women among different religions

C. Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 (number of female children to the male children in age group 0-6)

07. One of the alarming facts that emerged at the 2001 Census is declining Child Sex Ratio in the age group 0-6 in many states and union territories. **Statement-6** presents the sex ratio at the age group 0-6 in the states and union territories by religious communities and depicts intra and inter religious variations in this regards. At the All-India level the Sikh population has recorded the lowest child sex ratio of 786 at the 2001 Census preceded by Jains at 870. Christians have reported the highest child sex ratio of 964 followed by Muslims at 950 and Buddhists at 942. Hindus have reported a child sex ratio of 925 which is slightly lower than the national average of 927 for the total population. Persons professing 'Other Religions and Persuasions' have recorded the highest child sex ratio of 976 at the national level. This pattern is also evident in majority of the states and union territories.

08. Among the major states Chhattisgarh has the highest value of child sex ratio 975 while Haryana the lowest at 816 for the Hindu population. Hindus child sex ratio in Gujarat, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir is below 900. Among Muslims, Jammu & Kashmir has the highest child sex ratio of 980 whereas Punjab has the lowest 879. Haryana has also reported Muslim child sex ratio of 895. As regards Christians, in 20 states and union territories the child sex ratio is above 951. As opposed to this, in 27 states and union territories, the child sex ratio of Sikh population is below 900. The picture is further depressing, as in 9 states and union territories including Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Haryana wherein the child sex ratio is below 800 among Sikhs. Sixteen states and union territories have a child sex ratio below 850 among Jains while nine states and union territories fall in this range among Buddhists. Among the major states having large Jain population sex ratio in the age

group 0-6 is low at 832 in Gujarat and 878 in Rajasthan and 906 in Madhya Pradesh. Northern states of Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan have reported child sex ratio among Buddhist below 900 while, in Jammu & Kashmir it is 961. It may be seen that sex ratio in age group 0-6 is very depressed in northern states for all the religions barring a few exceptions. It would be pertinent to point out that due to small numbers (population) ratios tend to fluctuate and show erratic patterns, for example, in many small states and union territories either the values are abnormally high or low, particularly, for Sikhs and 'Other Religions and Persuasions'. The child sex ratio patterns among the major religious communities in some of the states such as Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat depict similar but pronounced bias against the girl child irrespective of their religious affiliations.

D. Percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population

09. **Statement-7** presents the proportion of population in the age group 0-6 to total population by religious communities at India, State and Union territories for 2001 Census. This provides a proxy estimate of the relative position of fertility among different religious communities within the state as well as across the states. At the national level among all religions the proportion of child population stands at 15.9 percent in 2001 Census. Muslim population records the highest proportion of population in the age group 0-6 at 18.7 percent followed by Other Religions and Persuasions (18.0 percent). The lowest proportion of population in this age group is seen among Jains at 10.6 percent preceded by Sikhs at 12.8 percent. In fact barring the Muslims and Other Religions and Persuasions, remaining religious communities have returned lower proportion in this age group as compared to the national average.

10. Figure 1a to 1f attempt to explore if there exists a relationship between female literacy rate and proportion of child population age 0-6 among various religious groups. The variable child population can be assumed to be a reasonable proxy for fertility levels for the recent period preceding the census. Generally it has been argued that in developing countries high female literacy rate usually has a positive dampening effect on lowering fertility, other factors being constant. Thus there is a negative relationship between female literacy (a minimum level of educational level) and fertility. The slope would move from left to right and the gradient steep when the female literacy rate moves from a low to a high level if the fertility declined. This is clearly brought out for all the six religious groups in figures 1a to 1f. The level of proportion of child population age 0-6 is not the same for each of the religious groups for corresponding female literacy rate but is definitely showing a negative relationship as female literacy rate increases for all the religious groups. This indeed is a positive sign and shows that irrespective of religious affiliations, investments, creation of background environment and facilities leading to improving female literacy would prove to be beneficial in lowering fertility faster and as a long term stable solution.

11. Jain population, Figure 1f, have clearly demonstrated that high female literacy has been a significant contributing factor among others, such as, their high urbanization and ascetic beliefs, leading to the lowest overall proportion of child population age 0-6 (10.6 percent). In several districts this proportion is well below 10 percent. The Sikh population (figure 1d) also shows a similar trend and their fertility appears to be lower than other populations except possibly Jains. On the other hand Muslim population (figure 1b) has higher proportion of children age 0-6 (18.7 percent) and the slope is less steep, say for example, when compared to Hindus (figure 1a). This is clearly reflected in the overall lower female literacy rate for Muslim women and possibly of its improvement in recent years. The past legacy of low female Muslim literacy, which is to some extent true even for segments of the Hindu population, such as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes among them, has had possibly a (negative) role to play in not accelerating the pace of fertility decline. It is therefore imperative that governments invest in improving the overall female literacy, particularly for the Muslims and sections of the Hindu society and these communities in turn need to respond positively and faster than ever before and

remove if there exists any female bias in educating their women – girls and adolescents both. This is one definite proactive step to improve the status of women in India by empowering them across the religious group in the long run. While these trends on the relationship between female literacy and proportion of child population age 0-6 are clearly visible and discernible from the 2001 Census data on religion, it would be prudent for the policy makers and planners to examine such issues in greater depth and isolate the influence of various other factors before jumping to firm conclusions.

12. At the state level, proportion of population among Hindus brings out the fact that the highest proportion of population in the age group 0-6 is in Bihar followed by Rajasthan at around 20 percent and the lowest is in Kerala at 10.8 percent. Among Muslims, Haryana has the highest proportion of population in the age group 0-6 (24.5 percent). Eight states namely Uttaranchal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Meghalaya, have more than 20 percent child population among Muslims. Muslims in Tamil Nadu have the lowest proportion of population in the age group 0-6 (12.9 percent). Jammu & Kashmir (15.4 percent), Sikkim (13.2 percent), Mizoram (10.8 percent), Chattisgarh (15.5 percent), Gujarat (15.8 percent), Andhra Pradesh (14.9 percent), Lakshwadeep (15.5 percent), Kerala (15.0 percent) and Pondicherry (13.8 percent) have recorded below national average proportion of population in the age 0-6. Among the major states Orissa accounts for maximum child population in the age group 0-6 (17.8 percent) while Maharashtra has the lowest (10.3 percent) among Christians.

13. Low fertility among the Sikh population can be gauged by the fact that twenty one states and union territories have child population proportion below 12 percent among Sikhs. Of these, nine states have less than 10 percent child population. Sikhs in Rajasthan account for the highest proportion of child population (15.1 percent). All the states fall below the national average of 15.9 percent of the child population.

14. Proportion of population in the age group 0-6 among the Jains reveals that among the major states, Karnataka accounts for highest proportion of 12 percent which is far below the national average. Gujarat has the lowest proportion of 9.2 percent. Low fertility trend among the Jains is evident from the fact that except two states all other states have child population proportion below 14 percent. Jains have reported the lowest child population 9.2 percent in Gujarat followed by West Bengal (9.6 percent) among the major states. As regards 'Other Religions and Persuasions', in Bihar, this proportion of population in the age group 0-6 is 20.3 percent while in 16 states and union territories proportion of child population is above 15.0 percent.

15. Mizoram has returned highest proportion of child population among Buddhists (20.5 percent) in the age group 0-6 followed by Uttar Pradesh (19.9 percent). As many as twelve states and union territories have higher proportion of child population than the national average among the Buddhists population. However in Maharashtra the Buddhists have child population of 14.1 percent while in Jammu & Kashmir this proportion is 11.7 percent.

16. Among the major states, Tamil Nadu has a distinct and secular fertility pattern as none of the religious communities are having more than 13 percent population in the age group 0-6 and the range varies from the lowest 10.4 percent among Sikhs to 12.9 percent in Muslims. Thus the message and practice of fertility limitation is widely dispersed and proportion of child has permeated to all religious communities.

17. **Maps 7 to 12** exhibit different patterns of proportion of population in the age group 0 to 6 years among the religious communities at district level.

E. Literacy Status

18. **Statement-8** presents literacy rate by religious communities as well as for the total population at the 2001 Census. Literacy rate for the population age 7 years and above for the

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FEMALE LITERACY & PROPORTION OF CHILD POPULATION (0-6)

Fig-1a

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Hindus** INDIA : 2001

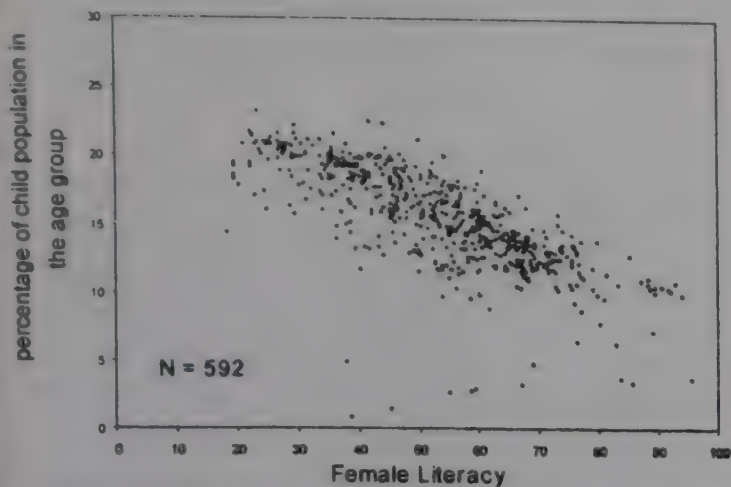


Fig-1b

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Muslims** INDIA : 2001

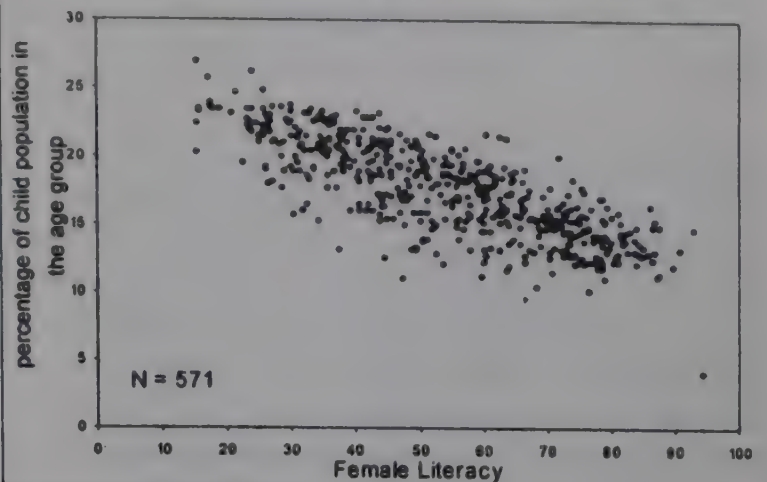


Fig-1c

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Christians** INDIA : 2001

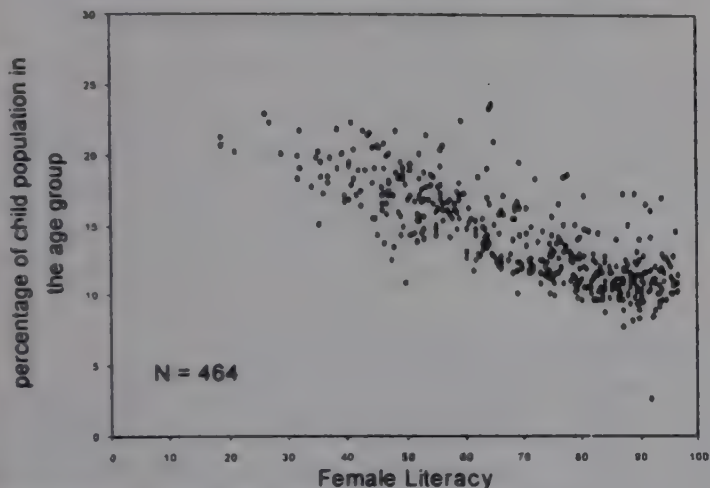


Fig-1d

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Sikhs** INDIA : 2001

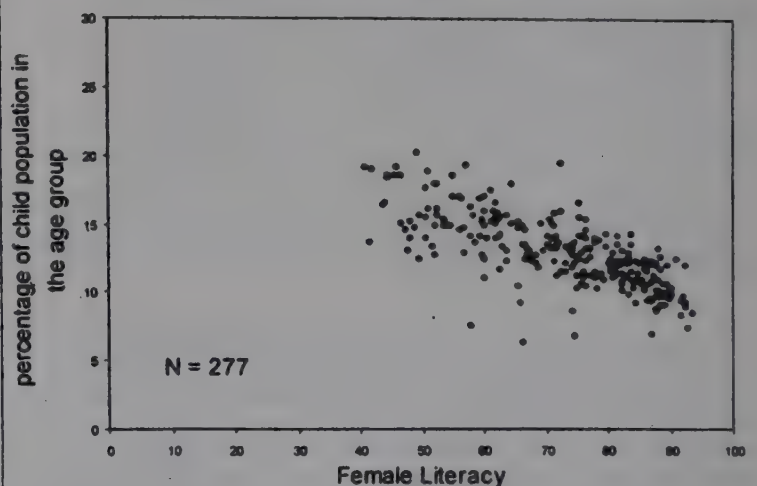


Fig-1e

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Buddhists** INDIA : 2001

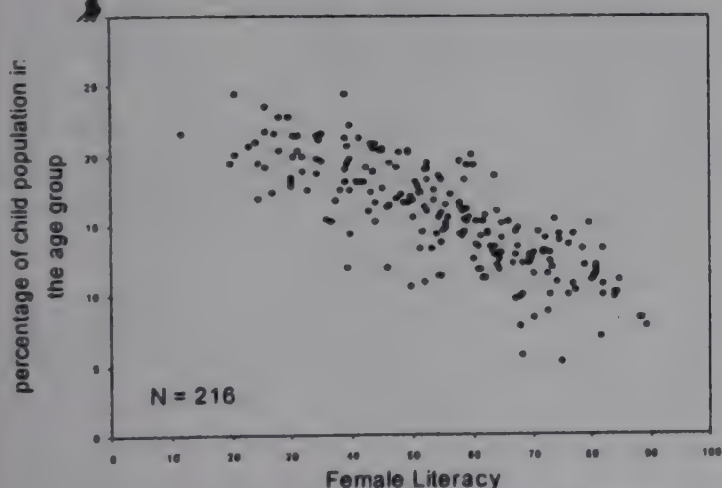
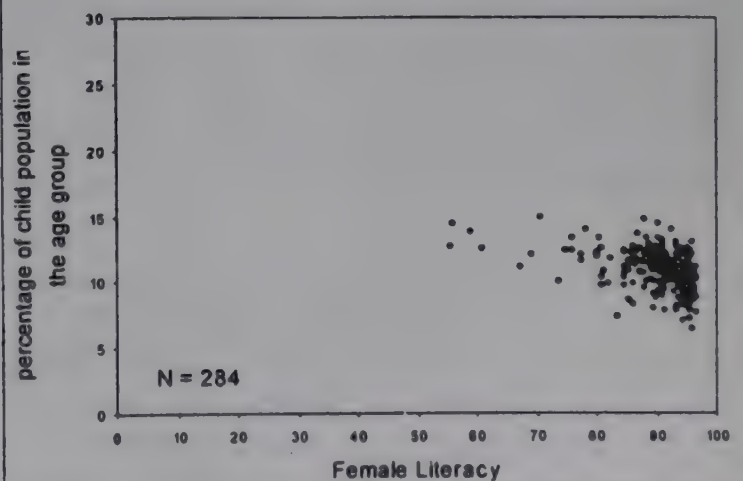


Fig-1f

Scatter diagram showing female literacy rate and percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population among the **Jains** INDIA : 2001



country as a whole stands at 64.8 percent. As compared to this, the literacy rate among the Jains is the highest at 94.1 percent followed by Christians 80.3 percent and Buddhists 72.7 percent. Hindus and Sikhs have returned a marginally higher literacy rate than the national average. The lowest literacy has been recorded for 'Other Religions & Persuasions' at 47.0 percent. Muslims are the other religious community returning lower than the national average literacy rate at 59.1 percent.

19. The Hindus have returned an average national literacy rate of 65.1 percent. There are seven state/union territories, which have returned a literacy rate of over 80 percent among the Hindus. Lakshadweep stands out with the highest Hindu literacy at 96.4 percent. Among the major states, Kerala continues to lead the literacy race among the Hindus with 90.2 percent followed by Delhi. Among the major states Karnataka and Gujarat have a Hindu literacy rate just above the national average. There are ten states/ union territories, which have recorded Hindu literacy rate below the national average. Bihar has recorded the lowest literacy of 47.9 percent. In other words more than half of the Hindu population in Bihar is illiterate. Fifteen states and union territories have recorded more than three fourth of the Hindu population as literate.

20. There is no state/ union territory in the country, which has a Muslim literacy rate of 90 percent or over. At the state level the highest literacy rates among Muslims has been recorded in Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 89.8 percent closely followed by Kerala at 89.4 percent. Although the national average Muslim literacy rate is low at 59.1 percent, yet as many as 16 states and union territories have returned a lower figure than this. Haryana has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 40 percent among Muslim population. This is closely preceded by the states of Bihar, Meghalaya, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Assam, all below 50 percent. Fifteen states and union territories recorded more than 70 percent literacy among Muslims, for example, the major states of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

21. Literacy scenario among the Christian population is quite bright as twenty-one states and union territories have more than three fourth of their population as literate in the 2001 Census. Lakshadweep, Kerala, Delhi, Mizoram and Maharashtra have recorded a Christian literacy rate of over 90 percent. The national average Christian literacy rate is high at 80.3 percent and as many as 19 states/union territories are placed above this mark. Only one state Arunachal Pradesh recorded literacy below 50 percent among Christians.

22. As regards Sikhs, it is seen that literacy rate in 32 states and union territories is above 70 percent – a good sign. Of these, the Sikh literacy rate in 14 states is above 90 percent. Surprisingly in Punjab, the state with the maximum number of Sikhs (over 70 percent) the literacy rate of this community is 67.3 percent, lower than the Sikh national average of 69.4 percent. As a matter of fact in the two other states of Haryana and Rajasthan with high Sikh population, the Sikh literacy is very close to Punjab. However, Delhi another important state has a high Sikh literacy rate of 92.1 percent.

23. The Buddhists have recorded a national literacy rate of 72.3 percent and as many as 16 states and union territories are above this mark while Punjab is exactly at the national level. 5 states and union territories have recorded Buddhist literacy rate of above 90 percent while another five are between 80 and 90 percent. Maharashtra, which has the highest Buddhist population in the country, has a literacy rate of 76.2 percent. The lowest Buddhist literacy rate was recorded at 44.9 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, the state with almost one fourth of its population returning as Buddhist.

24. Jain population have also returned very high national literacy rate of 94.1 percent and in 29 states and union territories, their literacy rate is above 90 percent. It is one of the most literate religious communities in India and likely to reach the goal of universal literacy for its total population anytime now. It is also important to remember here that most of the Jain population

lives in urban areas and its main economic activities are in the field of business, industry, commerce and professionals.

25. The group of 'Other Religions and Persuasions' has a national literacy rate of only 43.5 percent. It follows inconsistent patterns among states and union territories. Bihar has substantial proportion of population returned as 'Other Religions and Persuasions' and has recorded the lowest literacy of 28.7 percent while Mizoram recorded the highest, 95.5 percent. Four states including the high literacy state of Kerala recorded more than 90 percent literacy in this group while in six states the literacy rates are below 50 percent.

26. It may be interesting to point out that Kerala, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have very high literacy rate for all the religious communities (above 80 percent) while in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Tamil Nadu also literacy is above 70 percent for all the religious communities. In Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh the literacy rates are rather depressed and below 60 percent for Hindus, Muslims and others. Thus there are regions in the country where all religions have a high literacy rate or low literacy rate. It appears that the religion effect may be weak in several parts of country and the overall regional milieu and state of low or high development may be contributing to improvement or stagnancy in literacy rates. These effects now need to be identified, quantified and also tackled leading to improvement of overall literacy and elimination of gender gap in literacy rate, legacies notwithstanding.

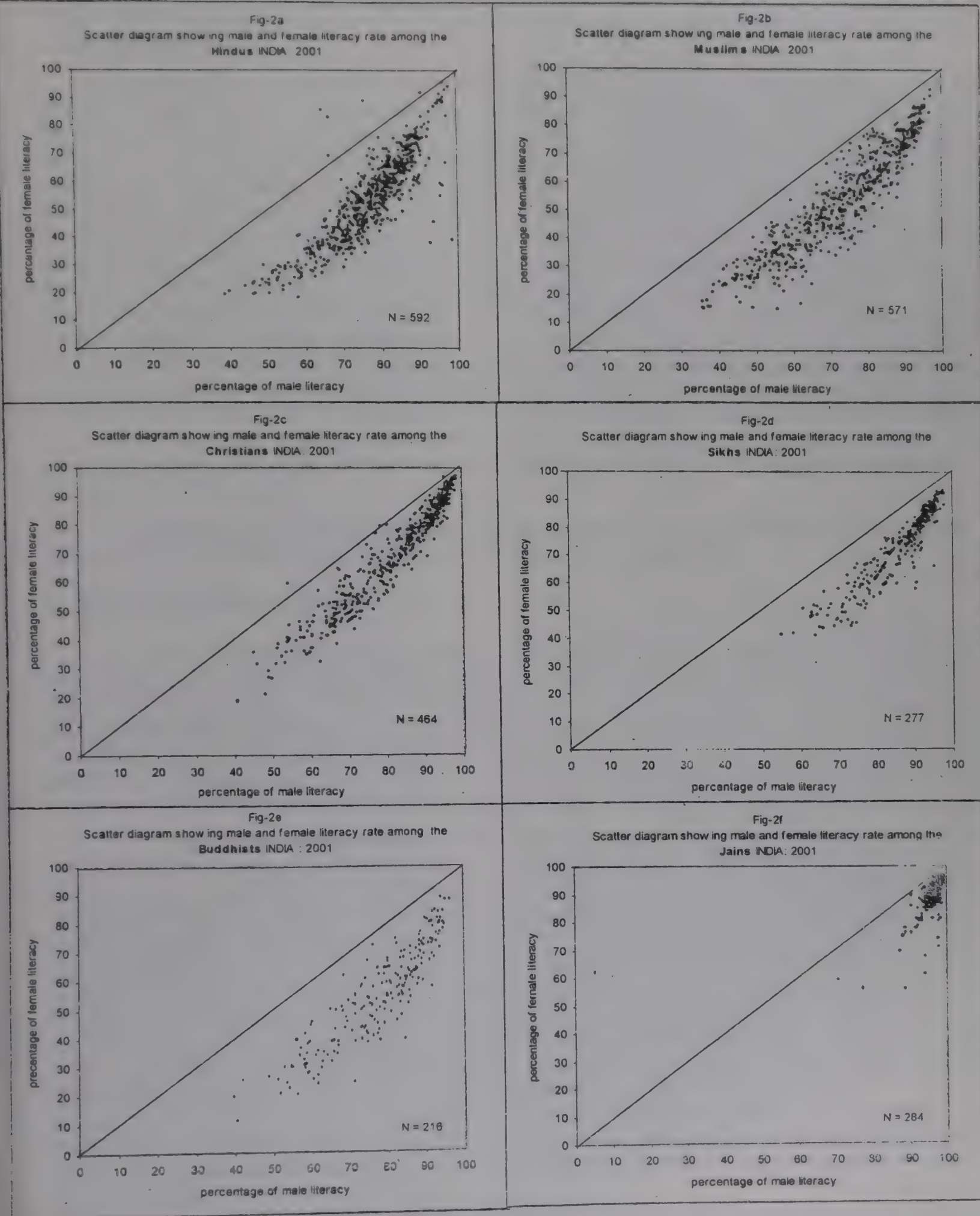
Literacy rate – male and female

27. The male and female literacy by religious communities are presented in **Statements 8(a) and 8(b)**. It may be seen that both males and females among the Jain population have very high literacy rate of 97.4 percent and 90.1 percent respectively at the national level followed by Christians at 84.4 percent for males and 76.2 percent for females. Thus the gender gap in male female literacy for these two religions is less than ten percentage points. Female literacy rates among those recorded as 'Other Religion and Persuasion' are very low at 33 percent. Incidentally, the gap between the male and female literacy at the national level is also maximum in this religious community. It may be seen that among the six major religions at the national level the maximum gap between the male and female literacy is in Hindus 23 percentage points followed by Buddhists 21.4 percentage points and Muslims 17.5 percentage points. It is interesting to note here that Muslims have the lowest level of overall literacy rate while both Hindus and Buddhists have much higher overall literacy rate.

28. At the state level among the Hindus, the highest female literacy has been recorded in Lakshadweep 95.8 percent followed by Kerala 86.7 percent. The Hindu females in Bihar have a very low literacy rate of 33.4 percent. Twenty states recorded literacy rate between 60 to 80 percent among the Hindu females while seven including the large states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, the female literacy rate was less than 50 percent. Among the Muslims, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has returned the highest female literacy rate of 86.8 percent followed by Kerala at 89.5 percent. Haryana has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 21.5 percent among the Muslim females preceded by Bihar at 31.5 percent. In 15 states and union territories the female literacy among the Muslim females is less than 50 percent while in 14 states and union territories it is more than 60 percent. The other six states/ union territories fall in the range of 50.1 to 60 percent.

29. It may further be seen that female literacy scenario among Sikhs and Jains is very encouraging, as compared to other religions, wherein except one state all the other states have reported female literacy rate above 60 percent. Twenty-nine states and union territories among the Jains, 16 states and union territories among Sikhs and 13 states and union territories among Christians are having female literacy above 80 percent. The 2001 Census data brings out clearly a high literacy rate among the females of the Jains, Sikhs and Christians. In Lakshadweep female literacy of Buddhists is 100 percent and in another 5 states it is above 80 percent. There

GENDER GAP IN LITERACY



are still 11 states where Buddhist female literacy rates are below 50 percent. The position of 'Other Religions and Persuasions' is also following more or less similar pattern as that of Buddhist population.

30. One of the better ways to understand the gap in male and female literacy rates is through the scatter plots. If the gap between the two sexes does not exist then it is represented by the line of equity; if female literacy rate is lower, then the point is below the diagonal while it would be above the diagonal if female literacy rate is higher than male literacy. This situation is irrespective of the level of literacy rate. Under ideal conditions of low gender gap and high literacy, the points should be close to the diagonal and on top right hand corner. Figures 2 a to 2 f clearly depict the gender gaps along with the level of literacy among the six religious groups in India at the district level. Those districts which have very small population have been taken out of the scope of these scatter plots to deal with the outliers and therefore for different religious groups the number of districts (n) is not the same. Figures 2a to 2f clearly show that among Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists the dispersion of districts varies considerably from low levels of literacy rates to very high levels and the gender gap appears to be most pronounced among Hindus. The Sikhs have a visible gap in male female literacy particularly when the levels are not high. Jains appear to have the least gap in male female literacy and that too at very high levels of literacy rate, a near ideal situation. The real question is how long it will take for a similar state to be achieved by other religious communities in the country, particularly the Hindus and the Muslims.

31. **Maps 13 to 18** presents literacy rate among the districts and brings out inter and intra state variations in total and female literacy rates religion wise separately.

F. Work Participation Rate (WPR)

32. Work Participation Rate or percentage of workers to total population for all religion is 39.1 percent in the 2001 Census (**Statement-9**). The group of 'Other Religions and Persuasions' have recorded the higher WPR of 48.4 percent followed by the Buddhist at 40.6 percent, Hindus 40.4 percent and Christians at 39.7 percent. The lowest WPR of 31.3 percent at the national level are seen for the Muslim population, preceded by Jains at 32.9 percent and Sikhs at 37.7 percent. The proportion of urban population, female work participation rates and proportion of workers in non-agricultural activity directly influences low WPRs among other factors.

33. Among the Hindus, there are fifteen states and union territories that have returned a WPR of below 40 percent. The highest WPR of over 60 percent for them has been returned from Mizoram and Lakshadweep. At the state level eight states and union territories have registered more than 50 percent WPR for Sikhs. Similar pattern is noted for seven states and union territories among 'Other Religions and Persuasions'. The lowest WPR of less than 35 percent has been recorded in 23 states and union territories among Jains and in 22 states and union territories among Muslims. In fact WPR is less than 30 percent in 8 states and union territories, lowest around 23 percent for Lakshadweep and Kerala. Sikkim and Mizoram, Muslim WPR is more than 50 percent. Interestingly, Lakshadweep has very high WPR of 70 percent among Sikhs, Buddhist and more than 70 percent WPR of Hindus and Christians whereas predominant religious group Muslims of the union territory has the lowest WPR of only 23 percent. The WPR among different states and union territories by the different religious affiliations especially in the case of smaller states and union territories indicate that religious communities, which have higher WPR are usually having small and more male populations, possibly indicating their migrant status.

34. Male and female WPR among the different religious communities is presented in the **Statement 9(a) & 9(b)**. The distinct feature of predominant male WPR among all religious communities is brought out sharply in these statements. Male WPR is highest among Jains 55.2 percent followed by Sikhs 53.3 percent and Hindus 52.4 percent. The lowest WPR for the male

population is seen among the Muslim males, which is healthy 47.5 percent. The female WPR on the other hand does not present that consistent pattern across the different religious communities. Female WPR is highest among the Other Religions & Persuasions 44.2 percent followed by Buddhists 31.7 percent and Christians 28.7 percent. The lowest female WPR is noted among Jains 9.2 percent preceded by Muslims 14.1 percent. 27.5 percent of Hindu and 20.2 percent Sikh females have been reported as worker. In other words the gap between the male WPR at the national level was about 7 percent between the lowest and highest values among different religions. The gap between the female WPR is very sharp to the tune of 35 percent between the lowest and highest values. Even among the major religions the gap is sharp, for instance, Jain and Buddhists.

35. **Statement 10** presents proportions of workers by four broad categories, namely, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers by religious communities for India and the State/ Union territories. It may be seen that at national level percentage of cultivators is the highest at 49.9 percent among the followers of 'Other religion and Persuasions'. Of the six main religions, 33.1 percent of the Hindu workers are cultivators, followed by 32.4 percent for Sikhs and 29.2 percent for Christians. Only one fifth (20 percent) of the Muslim workers are cultivators while among Jains this is only 11.7 percent, much below the national average of 31.2% for total population.

36. At the aggregated level 26.5 percent of workers are Agricultural labourers (AL). The pattern among the six religious communities reveals that Buddhists with 37.6 percent have maximum workers as AL followed by 'Other Religion and Persuasions' with 32.6 percent and Hindus with 27.6 percent. On the other hand 22.1 percent workers among Muslims, 16.8 percent among Sikhs, 15.8 percent among Christians, and only 3.3 percent among Jains are in the category of AL. In fact all four fall below the national average. In brief 82.5 percent workers among the 'Other Religion and Persuasions' are engaged in agricultural activities either as cultivators and/or agricultural labourers, followed by Hindus (60.7 percent) and Buddhists (58 percent). Among others this percentage is below 50 percent. In other words majority of workers among them are engaged in non agricultural pursuits.

37. In the category of Household Industry (HHI) workers, artisan character of Muslim workers is reflected in the data, where 8.1 percent Muslim workers are engaged which is almost double than the national average of 4.2 percent for total population. Among Hindus 3.8 percent workers are in HHI and around 3 percent Sikh and Jain workers are in this category. Christian and Buddhist workers constitute 2.7 percent and 2.9 percent respectively as HHI in the 2001 Census.

38. Lastly Indian economic structure is showing a shift towards non-agricultural sector. The category of 'Others' (OW) includes all those workers, who do not fall under the three distinct categories above. This includes workers in tertiary sector, such as, service, manufacturing, trade and commerce and allied activities. Jains with 81.7 percent workers are classified as others, followed by 52.8 per cent Christians, 49.1 percent Muslims. Groups belonging to Other Religions and persuasions have the lowest OW. Hindu OW are 35.5 per cent. The business character of the Jain workers and the service sector work of the Christians are evident in this dataset.

G. Parsi population in India – The writing on the wall 'Signs of definite decline'

39. The Parsi population deserves an exceptional but definite mention and place in this volume due to their very small numbers not only in India but also in the world. As per 2001 census the Parsi population in the country is 69,601 (33,949 males and 35,652 females) as against their population of 76,382 (37,736 males and 38,646 females) in the 1991 census. This is a clear visible but extremely unfortunate decline of a rich civilization of Zoroastrians and its people. It is apparent from 2001 census results that urgent and drastic interventions are required by all concerned including possibly by the government and definitely the Parsi

community leaders to ensure survival of Parsi population in India. Fertility improvement innovative initiatives rather than fertility control measures adopted by the community so far are possibly the need of the hour before it reaches a point of no return. It is expected that this loud and clear message from 2001 census results awakens the country and the Parsi community from the deep slumber it is possibly in and have a beneficial effect for them.

Statements

Statement 1
Population by religious communities and sex, India, 1961-2001

Religious communities	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Person					
All religious communities	439,234,771	547,949,809	665,287,849	838,583,988	1,028,610,328
Hindus	366,526,866	453,292,086	549,779,481	687,646,721	827,578,868
Muslims	46,940,799	61,417,934	75,512,439	101,596,057	138,188,240
Christians	10,728,086	14,223,382	16,165,447	19,640,284	24,080,016
Sikhs	7,845,915	10,378,797	13,078,146	16,259,744	19,215,730
Buddhists	3,256,036	3,812,325	4,719,796	6,387,500	7,955,207
Jains	2,027,281	2,604,646	3,206,038	3,352,706	4,225,053
Others	1,498,895	2,184,556	2,766,285	3,269,355	6,639,626
Religion not stated	113,040	36,083	60,217	415,569	727,588
Males					
All religious communities	226,293,201	283,936,614	343,930,423	435,216,358	532,156,772
Hindus	188,750,134	234,837,669	284,392,942	357,252,833	428,678,554
Muslims	24,262,926	31,961,789	38,989,763	52,631,365	71,374,134
Christians	5,394,783	7,161,792	8,113,569	9,848,930	11,984,663
Sikhs	4,242,565	5,583,846	6,957,891	8,610,508	10,152,298
Buddhists	1,643,476	1,942,757	2,416,780	3,272,200	4,074,155
Jains	1,053,565	1,342,870	1,651,361	1,722,715	2,177,398
Others	741,436	1,086,525	1,376,106	1,649,354	3,332,551
Religion not stated	57,216	19,366	32,011	220,253	383,019
Females					
All religious communities	212,941,570	264,013,195	321,357,426	403,367,630	496,453,556
Hindus	177,776,732	218,454,417	265,386,539	330,393,888	398,900,314
Muslims	22,677,873	29,456,145	36,522,676	48,964,692	66,814,106
Christians	5,333,303	7,061,590	8,051,878	9,791,354	12,095,353
Sikhs	3,603,350	4,794,951	6,120,255	7,649,236	9,063,432
Buddhists	1,612,560	1,869,568	2,303,016	3,115,300	3,881,052
Jains	973,716	1,261,776	1,554,677	1,629,991	2,047,655
Others	757,459	1,098,031	1,390,179	1,620,001	3,307,075
Religion not stated	55,824	16,717	28,206	195,316	344,569

- Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
2. India figures for 1961 include 38,705 persons of North East Frontier Agency where All India Schedule was canvassed. Total population includes population of NEFA (297,853) where All India Schedule was not canvassed for which details of religion are not available.
3. No census conducted in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
4. India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209,843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.
5. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

Statement 1a
Proportion and growth rate of population by religious communities, India, 1961-2001

[illegible]

	Growth rate							
	Unadjusted				Adjusted*			
	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
All religious communities	24.8	21.4	26.0	22.7	24.8	24.8	23.8	21.5
Hindus	23.7	21.3	25.1	20.3	23.4	24.2	22.8	20.0
Muslims	30.8	22.9	34.5	36.0	31.2	30.8	32.9	29.3
Christians	32.6	13.7	21.5	22.6	36.0	19.2	17.0	22.1
Sikhs	32.3	26.0	24.3	18.2	32.0	26.2	25.5	16.9
Buddhists	17.1	23.8	35.3	24.5	17.0	25.4	36.0	23.2
Jains	28.5	23.1	4.6	26.0	28.5	23.7	4.0	26.0
Others	45.7	26.6	18.2	103.1	97.7	26.6	13.2	111.3
Religion not stated	-68.1	66.9	590.1	75.1	-65.7	67.1	573.5	76.3

* - Excludes Jammu & Kashmir and Assam for all decades from 1961 to 2001.

Note:1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. No Census conducted in Assam in 1981 and in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

3. Neg. Negligible

Statement 1b
Proportion of religious communities to total population - 2001
(India, States and Union territories, 2001)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	100.0	80.5	13.4	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	29.6	67.0	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	95.4	2.0	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Punjab	100.0	36.9	1.6	1.2	59.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
Chandigarh	100.0	78.6	3.9	0.8	16.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Uttaranchal	100.0	85.0	11.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Haryana	100.0	88.2	5.8	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Delhi	100.0	82.0	11.7	0.9	4.0	0.2	1.1	0.0
Rajasthan	100.0	88.8	8.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	80.6	18.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bihar	100.0	83.2	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sikkim	100.0	60.9	1.4	6.7	0.2	28.1	0.0	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	34.6	1.9	18.7	0.2	13.0	0.0	30.7
Nagaland	100.0	7.7	1.8	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Manipur	100.0	46.0	8.8	34.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.9
Mizoram	100.0	3.6	1.1	87.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.3
Tripura	100.0	85.6	8.0	3.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	100.0	13.3	4.3	70.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	11.5
Assam	100.0	64.9	30.9	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
West Bengal	100.0	72.5	25.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1
Jharkhand	100.0	68.6	13.8	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	13.0
Orissa	100.0	94.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Chhattisgarh	100.0	94.7	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	91.1	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7
Gujarat	100.0	89.1	9.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1
Daman & Diu	100.0	89.7	7.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	93.5	3.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Maharashtra	100.0	80.4	10.6	1.1	0.2	6.0	1.3	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Karnataka	100.0	83.9	12.2	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2
Goa	100.0	65.8	6.8	26.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lakshadweep	100.0	3.7	95.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	-	-
Kerala	100.0	56.2	24.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	88.1	5.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pondicherry	100.0	86.8	6.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	69.2	8.2	21.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur State.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 2
Total population - 'All religious communities', 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	439,234,771	547,949,809	665,287,849	838,583,988	1,028,610,328
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	4,616,632	5,987,389	-	10,143,700
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	3,460,434	4,280,818	5,170,877	6,077,900
Punjab	20,306,812	13,551,060	16,788,915	20,281,969	24,358,999
Chandigarh	--	257,251	451,610	642,015	900,635
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	7,050,534	8,489,349
Haryana	--	10,036,808	12,922,618	16,463,648	21,144,564
Delhi	2,658,612	4,065,698	6,220,406	9,420,644	13,850,507
Rajasthan	20,155,602	25,765,806	34,261,862	44,005,990	56,507,188
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	88,341,144	110,862,013	132,061,753	166,197,921
Bihar	46,455,610	56,353,369	69,914,734	64,530,554	82,998,509
Sikkim	162,189	++	316,385	406,457	540,851
Arunachal Pradesh	336,558	467,511	631,839	864,558	1,097,968
Nagaland	369,200	516,449	774,930	1,209,546	1,990,036
Manipur	780,037	1,072,753	1,420,953	1,837,149	2,166,788
Mizoram	***	332,390	493,757	689,756	888,573
Tripura	1,142,005	1,556,342	2,053,058	2,757,205	3,199,203
Meghalaya	***	1,011,699	1,335,819	1,774,778	2,318,822
Assam	11,872,772	14,625,152	*	22,414,322	26,655,528
West Bengal	34,926,279	44,312,011	54,580,647	68,077,965	80,176,197
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	21,843,911	26,945,829
Orissa	17,548,846	21,944,615	26,370,271	31,659,736	36,804,660
Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	\$	17,614,928	20,833,803
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	41,654,119	52,178,844	48,566,242	60,348,023
Gujarat	20,633,350	26,697,475	34,085,799	41,309,582	50,671,017
Daman & Diu	+	62,651	78,981	101,586	158,204
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	74,170	103,676	138,477	220,490
Maharashtra	39,553,718	50,412,235	62,784,171	78,937,187	96,878,627
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	43,502,708	53,549,673	66,508,008	76,210,007
Karnataka	23,586,772	29,299,014	37,135,714	44,977,201	52,850,562
Goa	626,667	795,120	1,007,749	1,169,793	1,347,668
Lakshadweep	24,108	31,810	40,249	51,707	60,650
Kerala	16,903,715	21,347,375	25,453,680	29,098,518	31,841,374
Tamil Nadu	33,686,953	41,199,168	48,408,077	55,858,946	62,405,679
Pondicherry	369,079	471,707	604,471	807,785	974,345
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548	115,133	188,741	280,661	356,152

Note: 1. India figures for 1961 include 38,705 persons of North-East Frontier Agency where All India Schedule was canvassed.

2. India figures for 1991 include 16,052 persons of 33 villages of Ak'rani and Akkalkuwa tehsils of Dhule district of Maharashtra where census could not be conducted.

3. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

4. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

5. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

6. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2a
Total population - Hindus, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	366,526,866	453,292,086	549,779,481	687,646,721	827,578,868
Jammu & Kashmir	1,013,193	1,404,292	1,930,448	*	3,005,349
Himachal Pradesh	1,310,019	3,324,627	4,099,706	4,958,560	5,800,222
Punjab	12,930,045	5,087,235	6,200,195	6,989,226	8,997,942
Chandigarh	**	184,395	339,920	486,895	707,978
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	6,124,509	7,212,260
Haryana	**	8,956,310	11,547,676	14,686,512	18,655,925
Delhi	2,234,597	3,407,835	5,200,432	7,882,164	11,358,049
Rajasthan	18,132,690	23,093,895	30,603,970	39,201,099	50,151,452
Uttar Pradesh	62,437,316	73,997,597	92,365,968	107,588,320	133,979,263
Bihar	39,345,517	47,031,801	58,011,070	54,340,553	69,076,919
Sikkim	108,165	-	212,780	277,881	329,548
Arunachal Pradesh	25,599	102,832	184,732	320,212	379,935
Nagaland	34,677	59,031	111,266	122,473	153,162
Manipur	481,112	632,597	853,180	1,059,470	996,894
Mizoram	***	21,229	35,245	34,788	31,562
Tripura	867,998	1,393,689	1,834,218	2,384,934	2,739,310
Meghalaya	***	187,140	240,831	260,306	307,822
Assam	7,884,921	10,604,618	*	15,047,293	17,296,455
West Bengal	27,523,358	34,611,864	42,007,159	50,866,624	58,104,835
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	16,852,864	18,475,681
Orissa	17,123,194	21,121,056	25,161,725	29,971,257	34,726,129
Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	\$	16,817,294	19,729,670
Madhya Pradesh	30,425,798	39,024,162	48,504,575	44,595,604	55,004,675
Gujarat	18,356,065	23,835,471	30,518,500	36,964,228	45,143,074
Daman & Diu	+	54,093	69,183	89,153	141,901
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56,576	71,075	99,072	132,213	206,203
Maharashtra	32,530,901	41,307,287	51,109,457	64,033,213	77,859,385
Andhra Pradesh	31,813,944	38,119,279	47,525,681	59,281,950	67,836,651
Karnataka	20,582,853	25,332,388	31,906,793	38,432,027	44,321,279
Goa	384,378	496,389	646,986	756,621	886,551
Lakshadweep	263	1,545	1,799	2,337	2,221
Kerala	10,282,568	12,683,277	14,801,347	16,668,587	17,883,449
Tamil Nadu	30,297,115	36,674,150	43,016,546	49,532,052	54,985,079
Pondicherry	311,223	400,793	517,228	695,981	845,449
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32,781	70,134	121,793	189,521	246,589

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomat and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2b
Total population - Muslims, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	46,940,799	61,417,934	75,512,439	101,596,057	138,188,240
Jammu & Kashmir	2,432,067	3,040,129	3,843,451	*	6,793,240
Himachal Pradesh	25,619	50,327	69,613	89,134	119,512
Punjab	393,314	114,447	168,094	239,401	382,045
Chandigarh	**	3,720	9,115	17,477	35,548
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	705,298	1,012,141
Haryana	**	405,723	523,536	763,775	1,222,916
Delhi	155,453	263,019	481,802	889,641	1,623,520
Rajasthan	1,314,613	1,778,275	2,492,145	3,525,339	4,788,227
Uttar Pradesh	10,788,089	13,676,533	17,657,735	23,404,386	30,740,158
Bihar	5,785,631	7,594,173	9,874,993	10,128,120	13,722,048
Sikkim	1,207	-	3,241	3,849	7,693
Arunachal Pradesh	1,008	842	5,073	11,922	20,675
Nagaland	891	2,966	11,806	20,642	35,005
Manipur	48,588	70,969	99,327	133,535	190,939
Mizoram	***	1,882	2,205	4,538	10,099
Tripura	230,002	103,962	138,529	196,495	254,442
Meghalaya	***	26,347	41,434	61,462	99,169
Assam	2,765,509	3,592,124	*	6,373,204	8,240,611
West Bengal	6,985,287	9,064,338	11,743,259	16,075,836	20,240,543
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	2,659,865	3,731,308
Orissa	215,319	326,507	422,266	577,775	761,985
Chhattisgarh	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	299,673	409,615
Madhya Pradesh	1,317,617	1,815,685	2,501,919	2,983,127	3,841,449
Gujarat	1,745,103	2,249,055	2,907,744	3,606,920	4,592,854
Daman & Diu	+	5,770	7,144	9,048	12,281
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	443	740	1,932	3,341	6,524
Maharashtra	3,034,332	4,233,023	5,805,785	7628755@	10,270,485
Andhra Pradesh	2,715,021	3,520,166	4,533,700	5,923,954	6,986,856
Karnataka	2,328,376	3,113,298	4,104,616	5,234,023	6,463,127
Goa	14,600	26,480	41,317	61,455	92,210
Lakshadweep	23,789	30,019	38,173	48,765	57,903
Kerala	3,027,639	4,162,718	5,409,687	6,788,364	7,863,842
Tamil Nadu	1,560,414	2,103,899	2,519,947	3,052,717	3,470,647
Pondicherry	23,470	29,143	36,663	52,867	59,358
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,398	11,655	16,188	21,354	29,265

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2c
Total population - Christians, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories:	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	10,728,086	14,223,382	16,165,447	19,640,284	24,080,016
Jammu & Kashmir	2,848	7,182	8,481	*	20,299
Himachal Pradesh	592	3,556	3,954	4,435	7,687
Punjab	149,834	162,202	184,934	225,163	292,800
Chandigarh	**	2,504	4,470	5,030	7,627
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	21,504	27,116
Haryana	**	9,802	12,215	15,699	27,185
Delhi	29,269	43,720	61,609	83,152	130,319
Rajasthan	22,864	30,202	39,568	47,989	72,660
Uttar Pradesh	101,641	131,810	162,199	178,071	212,578
Bihar	502,195	658,717	740,186	30,970	53,137
Sikkim	2,813	-	7,015	13,413	36,115
Arunachal Pradesh	1,713	3,684	27,306	89,013	205,548
Nagaland	195,588	344,798	621,590	1,057,940	1,790,349
Manipur	152,043	279,243	421,702	626,669	737,578
Mizoram	***	286,141	413,840	591,342	772,809
Tripura	10,039	15,713	24,872	46,472	102,489
Meghalaya	***	475,267	702,854	1,146,092	1,628,986
Assam	764,553	381,010	*	744,367	986,589
West Bengal	204,530	251,752	319,670	383,477	515,150
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	812,747	1,093,382
Orissa	201,017	378,888	480,426	666,220	897,861
Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	\$	302,637	401,035
Madhya Pradesh	188,314	286,072	351,972	123,961	170,381
Gujarat	91,028	109,341	132,703	181,753	284,092
Daman & Diu	+	2,383	2,347	2,904	3,362
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	799	1,918	2,025	2,092	6,058
Maharashtra	560,594	717,174	795,464	885030@	1,058,313
Andhra Pradesh	1,428,729	1,823,436	1,433,327	1,216,348	1,181,917
Karnataka	487,587	613,026	764,449	859,478	1,009,164
Goa	227,202	270,126	315,902	349,225	359,568
Lakshadweep	56	239	266	598	509
Kerala	3,587,365	4,494,089	5,233,865	5,621,510	6,057,427
Tamil Nadu	1,762,954	2,367,749	2,798,048	3,179,410	3,785,060
Pondicherry	33,946	41,296	49,914	58,362	67,688
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17,973	30,342	48,274	67,211	77,178

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2d
Total population - Sikhs, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	7,845,915	10,378,797	13,078,146	16,259,744	19,215,730
Jammu & Kashmir	63,069	105,873	133,675	*	207,154
Himachal Pradesh	8,437	44,914	52,209	52,050	72,355
Punjab	6,769,129	8,159,972	10,199,141	12,767,697	14,592,387
Chandigarh	**	65,472	95,370	130,288	145,175
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	176,758	212,025
Haryana	**	631,048	802,230	956,836	1,170,662
Delhi	203,916	291,123	393,921	455,657	555,602
Rajasthan	274,198	341,182	492,818	649,174	818,420
Uttar Pradesh	283,737	369,672	458,647	499,017	678,059
Bihar	44,413	61,520	77,704	12,454	20,780
Sikkim	72	-	322	375	1,176
Arunachal Pradesh	745	1,255	1,231	1,205	1,865
Nagaland	255	687	743	732	1,152
Manipur	523	1,028	992	1,301	1,653
Mizoram	***	427	421	299	326
Tripura	49	318	285	740	1,182
Meghalaya	***	1,262	1,674	2,612	3,110
Assam	9,686	11,920	*	16,492	22,519
West Bengal	34,184	35,084	49,054	55,392	66,391
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	65,758	83,358
Orissa	5,030	10,204	14,270	17,296	17,492
Chhattisgarh	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	50,605	69,621
Madhya Pradesh	65,715	98,973	143,020	110,506	150,772
Gujarat	9,646	18,233	22,438	33,044	45,587
Daman & Diu	+	24	49	101	145
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	3	11	20	123
Maharashtra	57,617	101,762	107,255	161184@	215,337
Andhra Pradesh	8,563	12,591	16,222	21,910	30,998
Karnataka	3,287	6,830	6,401	10,101	15,326
Goa	-	861	1,331	1,087	970
Lakshadweep	-	4	-	1	6
Kerala	822	1,284	1,295	2,224	2,762
Tamil Nadu	2,567	4,355	4,395	5,449	9,545
Pondicherry	14	51	31	29	108
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	241	865	991	1,350	1,587

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ - Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ - Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ - Included under Bihar

+ - Included under Goa.

++ - India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2e
Total population - Buddhists, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	3,256,036	3,812,325	4,719,796	6,387,500	7,955,207
Jammu & Kashmir	48,360	57,956	69,706	*	113,787
Himachal Pradesh	6,308	35,937	52,629	64,081	75,859
Punjab	14,857	1,374	799	24,930	41,487
Chandigarh	**	92	454	699	1,332
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	12,850	12,434
Haryana	**	845	761	2,058	7,140
Delhi	5,466	8,720	7,117	13,906	23,705
Rajasthan	759	3,642	4,427	4,467	10,335
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	39,639	54,542	208,583	302,031
Bihar	2,885	4,806	3,003	2,073	18,818
Sikkim	49,894	-	90,848	110,371	152,042
Arunachal Pradesh	5,809	61,400	86,483	111,372	143,028
Nagaland	42	179	517	581	1,356
Manipur	325	495	473	711	1,926
Mizoram	***	22,647	40,429	54,024	70,494
Tripura	33,716	42,285	54,806	128,260	98,922
Meghalaya	***	1,878	2,739	2,934	4,703
Assam	36,513	22,565	*	64,008	51,029
West Bengal	112,253	121,504	156,296	203,578	243,364
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	1,445	5,940
Orissa	454	8,462	8,028	9,153	9,863
Chhattisgarh	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	48,651	65,267
Madhya Pradesh	113,365	81,823	75,312	168,016	209,322
Gujarat	3,185	5,469	7,550	11,615	17,829
Daman & Diu	+	-	-	31	126
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	73	189	200	457
Maharashtra	2,789,501	3,264,223	3,946,149	5040785@	5,838,710
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	10,035	12,930	22,153	32,037
Karnataka	9,770	14,139	42,147	73,012	393,300
Goa	189	260	302	240	649
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1	1
Kerala	228	605	223	223	2,027
Tamil Nadu	777	1,148	735	2,128	5,393
Pondicherry	25	21	75	39	73
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,707	103	127	322	421

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2f
Total population - Jains, 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	2,027,281	2,604,646	3,206,038	3,352,705	4,225,053
Jammu & Kashmir	1,427	1,150	1,576	*	2,518
Himachal Pradesh	95	626	1,046	1,206	1,408
Punjab	48,754	21,383	27,049	20,763	39,276
Chandigarh	**	1,016	1,889	1,531	2,592
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	7,870	9,249
Haryana	**	31,173	35,482	35,296	57,167
Delhi	29,595	50,513	73,917	94,672	155,122
Rajasthan	403,417	513,548	624,317	562,806	650,493
Uttar Pradesh	122,108	124,728	141,549	168,389	207,111
Bihar	17,598	25,185	27,613	11,332	16,085
Sikkim	19	-	108	40	183
Arunachal Pradesh	14	39	42	64	216
Nagaland	263	627	1,153	1,202	2,093
Manipur	778	1,403	975	1,337	1,461
Mizoram	***	-	11	4	179
Tripura	195	375	297	301	477
Meghalaya	***	268	542	445	772
Assam	9,468	12,917	*	20,645	23,957
West Bengal	26,940	32,203	38,663	34,355	55,223
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	11,717	16,301
Orissa	2,295	6,521	6,642	6,302	9,154
Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	\$	43,213	56,103
Madhya Pradesh	247,927	345,211	444,960	447,111	545,446
Gujarat	409,754	451,578	467,768	491,331	525,305
Daman & Diu	+	223	140	212	268
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120	303	372	529	864
Maharashtra	485,672	703,664	939,392	965,840@	1,301,843
Andhra Pradesh	9,012	16,108	18,642	26,564	41,846
Karnataka	174,366	218,862	297,974	326,114	412,659
Goa	68	333	462	487	820
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	2,967	3,336	3,605	3,641	4,528
Tamil Nadu	28,350	41,097	49,564	66,900	83,359
Pondicherry	76	237	277	470	952
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	14	11	17	23

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

4. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ -Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ -Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ -Included under Bihar

+ -Included under Goa.

++ -India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 2g
Total population - 'Others', 1961-2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	1,498,295	2,134,553	2,766,285	3,269,355	6,639,626
Jammu & Kashmir	3	8	44	*	97
Himachal Pradesh	72	319	594	211	425
Punjab	39	355	7,658	883	8,594
Chandigarh	**	47	264	40	257
Uttaranchal	\$	\$	\$	1,195	770
Haryana	**	5	680	156	1,255
Delhi	285	527	1,081	936	2,174
Rajasthan	917	4,339	3,543	1,191	5,253
Uttar Pradesh	414	423	20,339	7,197	9,291
Bihar	757,023	976,927	1,179,873	4,322	52,905
Sikkim	-	-	1,987	374	12,926
Arunachal Pradesh	1,784	296,674	326,000	313,118	337,399
Nagaland	137,444	108,159	27,852	5,870	6,108
Manipur	-	83,167	35,490	14,066	235,280
Mizoram	***	62	1,606	1,859	2,443
Tripura	4	-	27	2	1,277
Meghalaya	***	318,168	344,215	298,466	267,245
Assam	394,089	-	*	138,230	22,999
West Bengal	38,610	194,126	263,414	452,403	895,796
Jharkhand	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	1,438,936	3,514,472
Orissa	1,534	91,859	273,596	397,798	361,981
Chhattisgarh	\$\$	\$	\$	17,370	95,187
Madhya Pradesh	12,980	836	155,692	45,067	409,285
Gujarat	18,567	18,781	15,683	14,213	28,698
Daman & Diu	+	115	118	123	103
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	21	68	82	90
Maharashtra	94,095	80,023	74,386	99,768	236,841
Andhra Pradesh	1,342	995	851	2,564	4,768
Karnataka	432	380	12,901	6,325	115,460
Goa	213	154	444	403	353
Lakshadweep	-	3	-	2	-
Kerala	524	562	499	3,275	2,256
Tamil Nadu	34,732	6,080	16,972	2,620	7,252
Pondicherry	325	107	172	14	158
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,444	1,264	231	256	238

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. In 1991 figures for Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been recasted as per the jurisdiction in 2001 census.

3. 'Others' mean 'Other religions and persuasions'.

4. 'All religious communities' includes 'Religion not stated'.

5. Population figures for 1961 are as per 'Social and Cultural Tables', Part II-C(i), Census of India, 1961; 1971 as per 'Religion'-Paper 2 of 1972, Census of India 1971; 1981 as per 'Household population by religion of head of household'-Paper 4 of 1984, Census of India 1981; and 1991 as per 'Religion'-Part IV-B(ii), Census of India 1991.

* - No census conducted ** - Included under Punjab *** - Included under Assam

\$ - Included under Uttar Pradesh \$\$ - Included under Madhya Pradesh \$\$\$ - Included under Bihar

+ - Included under Goa.

++ - India figures for 1971 excludes population of Sikkim that is 209, 843 as per 'Household Population by Religion of Head of the Household, Paper 3 of 1985, Series 19, Sikkim'.

Statement 3
Total population - 'All religious communities', 2001: Rural
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	742,490,639	611,263,295	88,794,744	15,893,958	14,106,481	4,893,610	1,009,347	6,002,468
Jammu & Kashmir	7,627,062	2,123,529	5,288,748	6,374	111,603	94,768	478	40
Himachal Pradesh	5,482,319	5,259,780	102,531	4,370	51,338	63,416	260	357
Punjab	16,096,488	4,064,199	215,516	211,160	11,567,437	28,081	2,011	5,238
Chandigarh	92,120	69,488	4,057	372	13,076	78	22	16
Uttaranchal	6,310,275	5,502,368	625,932	11,283	158,090	8,241	1,082	500
Haryana	15,029,260	13,076,229	1,045,753	9,675	884,969	3,974	6,338	585
Delhi	944,727	847,474	65,300	8,366	22,174	1,104	2,054	102
Rajasthan	43,292,813	39,886,663	2,470,932	31,035	670,754	6,970	215,172	3,722
Uttar Pradesh	131,658,339	111,088,238	19,666,297	91,596	460,605	260,277	29,903	6,909
Bihar	74,316,709	62,156,655	12,020,009	30,004	8,037	15,945	3,182	48,488
Sikkim	480,961	290,384	4,913	32,192	1,084	138,597	57	12,668
Arunachal Pradesh	870,087	256,225	10,369	183,338	864	132,323	86	275,798
Nagaland	1,647,249	73,299	16,632	1,549,221	615	656	109	6,025
Manipur	1,590,820	586,114	135,494	704,673	843	1,763	92	161,101
Mizoram	447,567	10,290	3,318	362,553	192	69,385	134	1,442
Tripura	2,653,453	2,217,025	236,748	99,820	613	97,148	190	1,107
Meghalaya	1,864,711	181,473	87,021	1,344,515	870	2,431	340	241,619
Assam	23,216,288	14,477,966	7,714,619	936,008	7,634	44,546	3,603	21,608
West Bengal	57,748,946	39,406,984	16,845,034	393,358	10,758	171,455	9,354	875,354
Jharkhand	20,952,088	13,943,526	2,785,913	918,865	11,544	3,862	4,613	3,260,988
Orissa	31,287,422	29,693,202	444,476	763,195	2,092	8,475	3,116	354,859
Chhattisgarh	16,648,056	16,050,183	152,167	301,126	10,420	24,526	10,266	93,218
Madhya Pradesh	44,380,878	42,190,781	1,401,239	58,059	57,061	131,356	125,517	403,926
Gujarat	31,740,767	29,561,062	1,899,033	162,147	5,941	2,875	70,341	14,835
Daman & Diu	100,856	95,892	4,148	552	78	116	56	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	170,027	162,018	2,779	4,602	66	84	263	66
Maharashtra	55,777,647	48,786,036	3,081,552	159,577	29,611	3,228,573	286,557	132,766
Andhra Pradesh	55,401,067	51,739,005	2,928,569	644,573	5,413	21,150	1,990	1,329
Karnataka	34,889,033	31,205,695	2,647,826	328,410	2,850	328,357	218,901	74,128
Goa	677,091	464,712	17,093	189,938	156	265	99	73
Lakshadweep	33,683	780	32,674	219	-	-	-	-
Kerala	23,574,449	13,053,683	5,865,445	4,630,781	1,504	1,528	2,200	1,388
Tamil Nadu	34,921,681	32,278,444	944,810	1,649,722	2,338	1,135	10,932	1,925
Pondicherry	325,726	303,249	12,471	9,683	20	8	24	54
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	239,954	158,644	15,326	63,996	825	137	5	191

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement 4
Total population - 'All religious communities', 2001: Urban
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	286,119,689	216,315,573	49,393,496	8,186,058	5,109,249	3,061,597	3,215,706	637,158
Jammu & Kashmir	2,516,638	881,820	1,504,492	13,425	95,551	19,019	2,040	57
Himachal Pradesh	595,581	540,442	16,981	3,317	21,017	12,443	1,148	68
Punjab	8,262,511	4,933,743	166,523	81,640	3,024,950	13,406	37,265	3,356
Chandigarh	808,515	638,490	31,491	7,255	127,099	1,254	2,570	241
Uttaranchal	2,179,074	1,709,892	386,209	15,733	53,935	4,193	8,167	270
Haryana	6,115,304	5,579,696	177,163	17,510	285,693	3,166	50,829	670
Delhi	12,905,780	10,510,575	1,558,220	123,953	533,428	22,601	153,068	2,072
Rajasthan	13,214,375	10,264,789	2,317,295	41,625	147,666	3,365	435,321	1,531
Uttar Pradesh	34,539,582	22,891,025	11,073,861	120,982	217,454	41,754	177,208	2,372
Bihar	8,681,800	6,920,264	1,702,039	23,133	12,743	2,873	12,903	4,417
Sikkim	59,870	39,164	2,780	3,923	92	13,445	126	258
Arunachal Pradesh	227,881	121,710	10,306	22,210	1,001	10,705	130	61,601
Nagaland	342,787	79,863	18,373	241,128	537	700	1,984	83
Manipur	575,968	410,780	55,445	32,905	810	158	1,369	74,179
Mizoram	441,006	21,272	6,781	410,256	134	1,109	45	1,001
Tripura	545,750	522,285	17,694	2,669	569	1,774	287	170
Meghalaya	454,111	126,349	12,148	284,471	2,234	2,272	432	25,626
Assam	3,439,240	2,818,489	525,992	50,581	14,885	6,483	20,354	1,391
West Bengal	22,427,251	18,697,851	3,395,509	121,792	55,633	71,909	45,869	20,442
Jharkhand	5,993,741	4,532,155	945,395	174,517	71,814	2,078	11,688	253,484
Orissa	5,517,238	5,032,927	317,509	134,666	15,400	1,388	6,038	7,122
Chhattisgarh	4,185,747	3,679,487	257,448	99,909	59,201	40,741	45,837	1,969
Madhya Pradesh	15,967,145	12,813,894	2,440,210	112,322	93,711	77,966	419,929	5,359
Gujarat	18,930,250	15,582,012	2,693,821	121,945	39,646	14,954	454,964	13,833
Daman & Diu	57,348	46,009	8,133	2,810	67	10	212	90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50,463	44,185	3,745	1,456	57	373	601	24
Maharashtra	41,100,980	29,073,349	7,188,933	898,736	185,726	2,610,137	1,015,286	104,075
Andhra Pradesh	20,808,940	16,097,646	4,058,287	537,344	25,585	10,887	39,856	3,439
Karnataka	17,961,529	13,115,584	3,815,301	680,754	12,476	64,943	193,758	41,332
Goa	670,577	421,839	75,117	169,630	814	384	721	280
Lakshadweep	26,967	1,441	25,229	290	6	1	-	-
Kerala	8,266,925	4,829,766	1,998,397	1,426,646	1,258	499	2,328	868
Tamil Nadu	27,483,998	22,706,635	2,525,837	2,135,338	7,207	4,258	72,427	5,327
Pondicherry	648,619	542,200	46,887	58,005	88	65	928	104
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	116,198	87,945	13,939	13,182	762	284	18	47

Note: 1. The Census 2001 population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement 5
Sex ratio of population by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	933	931	936	1,209	893	953	940	992
Jammu & Kashmir	892	824	927	594	809	941	856	902
Himachal Pradesh	968	973	806	822	898	942	877	1,005
Punjab	876	846	793	893	897	871	914	846
Chandigarh	777	756	650	932	910	858	940	890
Uttaranchal	962	978	875	960	898	778	930	762
Haryana	861	858	870	918	893	783	911	790
Delhi	821	817	782	1,076	925	829	935	871
Rajasthan	921	920	929	986	892	802	960	815
Uttar Pradesh	898	894	918	961	877	895	911	871
Bihar	919	915	943	974	879	841	904	935
Sikkim	875	852	439	960	108	944	664	983
Arunachal Pradesh	893	749	625	1,003	264	970	662	1,001
Nagaland	900	582	614	941	488	782	852	939
Manipur	978	974	973	977	515	879	842	1,009
Mizoram	935	341	271	986	299	929	738	985
Tripura	948	949	945	941	101	956	916	759
Meghalaya	972	827	891	1,004	718	871	906	996
Assam	935	932	938	962	667	939	866	950
West Bengal	934	932	933	1,002	807	981	929	985
Jharkhand	941	928	939	1,018	838	885	928	990
Orissa	972	971	948	1,026	851	904	933	1,009
Chhattisgarh	989	990	943	1,021	899	1,012	922	1,014
Madhya Pradesh	919	918	929	996	882	949	925	1,029
Gujarat	920	918	937	988	824	889	969	986
Daman & Diu	710	698	799	944	576	370	1,000	807
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	814	692	902	281	638	895	875
Maharashtra	922	923	889	993	829	961	942	988
Andhra Pradesh	978	979	961	1,037	796	960	936	946
Karnataka	965	966	957	1,030	739	907	926	966
Goa	961	918	867	1,107	644	818	885	868
Lakshadweep	948	251	1,002	206
Kerala	1,058	1,058	1,082	1,031	714	875	996	957
Tamil Nadu	987	983	1,020	1,031	731	868	933	882
Pondicherry	1,001	987	1,097	1,101	543	780	900	904
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	828	860	904	813	358	917	859

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

.. No male or female population.

Statement 6
Sex ratio of population age 0-6 by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	927	925	950	964	786	942	870	976
Jammu & Kashmir	941	855	980	834	773	961	877	1,500
Himachal Pradesh	896	895	938	898	827	924	644	1,154
Punjab	798	821	879	870	780	820	758	798
Chandigarh	845	847	947	939	781	746	940	1,083
Uttaranchal	908	908	915	989	844	802	833	852
Haryana	819	816	895	921	742	833	798	885
Delhi	868	860	925	965	796	890	849	1,009
Rajasthan	909	909	925	956	828	840	878	759
Uttar Pradesh	916	911	935	936	831	928	846	968
Bihar	942	939	958	918	919	919	853	944
Sikkim	963	961	906	929	1,556	969	615	1,039
Arunachal Pradesh	964	941	972	960	808	959	545	993
Nagaland	964	909	948	968	1,000	841	768	936
Manipur	957	951	972	959	932	919	771	958
Mizoram	964	872	990	969	2,200	942	1,000	1,048
Tripura	966	965	964	975	710	988	1,036	770
Meghalaya	973	960	978	973	896	867	926	983
Assam	965	961	971	964	818	971	922	958
West Bengal	960	956	968	973	852	965	920	965
Jharkhand	965	962	971	975	879	812	852	976
Orissa	953	951	965	981	860	938	895	973
Chhattisgarh	975	975	954	972	845	945	922	1,005
Madhya Pradesh	932	931	941	976	849	923	906	1,010
Gujarat	883	880	913	927	782	886	832	999
Daman & Diu	926	925	947	918	600	700	1,071	1,250
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	982	920	1,009	750	932	831	500
Maharashtra	913	907	940	958	849	941	862	940
Andhra Pradesh	961	961	959	977	864	956	912	932
Karnataka	946	945	950	961	882	953	892	949
Goa	938	934	947	945	1,021	950	567	909
Lakshadweep	959	1,000	960	333	-	-	-	-
Kerala	960	961	959	960	865	962	845	1,118
Tamil Nadu	942	939	957	968	854	887	889	940
Pondicherry	967	969	945	962	2,000	1,000	692	900
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	957	947	979	990	858	786	500	1,250

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 7
Proportion of population age 0-6 to total population by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	15.9	15.6	18.7	13.5	12.8	14.4	10.6	18.0
Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	13.3	15.4	11.6	10.6	11.7	10.9	15.5
Himachal Pradesh	13.0	13.0	16.2	12.8	12.1	10.6	10.5	13.2
Punjab	13.0	13.2	16.3	16.1	12.8	13.4	10.2	13.5
Chandigarh	12.8	13.4	17.1	12.1	9.1	7.7	10.0	9.7
Uttaranchal	16.0	15.4	21.2	11.7	14.8	9.1	9.8	14.7
Haryana	15.8	15.4	24.5	12.4	13.0	16.2	11.3	11.7
Delhi	14.6	14.3	18.5	11.4	10.8	13.5	11.3	10.1
Rajasthan	18.8	18.8	21.0	14.6	15.1	18.2	10.7	15.9
Uttar Pradesh	19.0	18.6	20.9	14.6	14.1	19.9	11.9	17.0
Bihar	20.2	19.9	22.0	14.8	14.2	19.4	11.0	20.3
Sikkim	14.5	14.6	13.2	14.6	2.0	14.4	11.5	15.0
Arunachal Pradesh	18.8	17.1	18.8	20.5	7.6	19.8	15.7	19.1
Nagaland	14.6	12.7	19.2	14.6	8.3	11.9	11.7	12.8
Manipur	14.2	13.2	19.8	14.0	8.5	18.4	10.1	14.8
Mizoram	16.2	9.2	10.1	16.1	9.8	20.5	16.8	15.8
Tripura	13.6	13.0	18.6	15.7	4.5	17.9	11.9	12.1
Meghalaya	20.2	14.2	21.2	21.1	12.3	14.4	13.5	21.5
Assam	16.9	14.5	21.8	17.6	9.9	14.3	10.5	15.5
West Bengal	14.2	12.7	18.7	13.4	10.1	10.6	9.6	15.4
Jharkhand	18.4	17.9	21.2	16.2	11.1	16.8	11.1	19.0
Orissa	14.6	14.4	16.5	17.8	10.8	13.3	10.8	17.8
Chhattisgarh	17.1	17.2	15.5	15.3	12.3	13.4	11.7	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	17.9	18.0	17.9	13.3	12.9	14.5	11.3	18.1
Gujarat	14.9	14.9	15.8	12.8	12.7	17.3	9.2	12.7
Daman & Diu	13.0	13.2	12.3	9.8	11.0	13.5	10.8	8.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.2	18.3	16.1	19.3	11.4	18.6	13.8	13.3
Maharashtra	14.1	14.0	16.2	10.3	11.6	14.1	10.1	13.1
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	13.2	14.9	12.3	12.4	16.2	11.3	13.8
Karnataka	13.6	13.3	16.1	11.1	11.9	15.3	12.0	13.8
Goa	10.8	10.9	15.2	9.6	10.0	12.0	11.5	11.9
Lakshadweep	15.0	3.6	15.5	3.1	-	-	-	-
Kerala	11.9	10.8	15.0	11.2	10.0	12.7	9.7	15.9
Tamil Nadu	11.6	11.5	12.9	11.2	10.4	12.0	10.8	11.1
Pondicherry	12.0	12.0	13.1	11.0	8.3	5.5	11.6	12.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.6	12.7	11.3	12.7	12.4	5.9	13.0	15.1

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 8
Literacy rate by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	64.8	65.1	59.1	80.3	69.4	72.7	94.1	47.0
Jammu & Kashmir	55.5	71.2	47.3	74.8	85.4	59.7	86.5	46.3
Himachal Pradesh	76.5	76.8	57.5	82.8	83.0	73.7	96.3	78.0
Punjab	69.7	74.6	51.2	54.6	67.3	72.7	95.9	67.9
Chandigarh	81.9	80.5	64.1	88.5	92.0	91.7	97.3	78.0
Uttaranchal	71.6	74.1	51.1	87.9	73.1	76.3	96.3	63.2
Haryana	67.9	69.4	40.0	85.3	68.9	67.4	94.2	66.9
Delhi	81.7	82.8	66.6	94.0	92.1	83.8	96.8	88.8
Rajasthan	60.4	60.2	56.6	83.0	64.7	71.4	94.0	55.6
Uttar Pradesh	56.3	58.0	47.8	72.8	71.9	56.2	93.2	64.0
Bihar	47.0	47.9	42.0	71.1	79.8	59.0	93.3	28.7
Sikkim	68.8	69.4	57.8	72.4	97.2	67.3	90.7	63.2
Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	64.6	57.7	47.0	92.4	44.9	85.2	51.1
Nagaland	66.6	74.9	48.2	66.2	82.8	74.6	94.5	46.9
Manipur	70.5	75.3	58.6	65.9	88.5	53.3	94.5	73.5
Mizoram	88.8	79.3	74.7	93.1	91.8	45.8	61.7	95.5
Tripura	73.2	75.3	60.9	67.9	98.4	49.2	82.9	75.4
Meghalaya	62.6	69.3	42.7	65.3	74.7	70.8	69.9	45.0
Assam	63.3	70.0	48.4	56.4	90.4	69.9	95.3	76.0
West Bengal	68.6	72.4	57.5	69.7	87.2	74.7	92.8	51.5
Jharkhand	53.6	54.6	55.6	67.9	87.8	62.5	90.9	40.2
Orissa	63.1	63.3	71.3	54.9	90.5	71.0	93.3	42.4
Chhattisgarh	64.7	63.9	82.5	75.3	89.0	84.9	96.8	53.6
Madhya Pradesh	63.7	62.8	70.3	85.8	82.9	74.4	96.2	52.1
Gujarat	69.1	68.3	73.5	77.7	85.1	66.9	96.0	69.9
Daman & Diu	78.2	77.7	80.3	88.2	93.0	84.4	94.6	90.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6	56.5	80.4	64.6	91.7	63.4	94.4	85.9
Maharashtra	76.9	76.2	78.1	91.0	88.9	76.2	95.4	73.2
Andhra Pradesh	60.5	59.4	68.0	75.3	78.7	54.8	93.2	69.5
Karnataka	66.6	65.6	70.1	87.4	83.7	54.8	84.3	68.2
Goa	82.0	81.9	75.4	83.8	95.5	82.8	95.7	73.3
Lakshadweep	86.7	96.4	86.1	97.4	100.0	100.0	-	-
Kerala	90.9	90.2	89.4	94.8	92.4	92.1	95.5	91.3
Tamil Nadu	73.5	72.0	82.9	85.8	83.7	86.3	92.2	87.0
Pondicherry	81.2	80.3	87.8	87.3	90.9	92.8	96.3	92.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.3	81.7	89.8	77.0	94.1	91.4	100.0	87.1

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 8a
Literacy rate (Males) by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	75.3	76.2	67.6	84.4	75.2	83.1	97.4	60.8
Jammu & Kashmir	66.6	81.2	58.7	82.7	91.7	69.8	89.2	53.3
Himachal Pradesh	85.3	85.8	66.1	85.5	89.1	82.2	97.7	81.7
Punjab	75.2	80.1	57.2	61.4	72.9	80.0	97.4	74.1
Chandigarh	86.1	85.2	68.8	91.6	95.1	93.9	98.7	85.5
Uttaranchal	83.3	86.5	60.4	90.5	81.3	82.8	98.2	71.3
Haryana	78.5	80.0	55.8	88.6	75.2	77.0	97.4	74.0
Delhi	87.3	88.8	72.3	96.4	95.0	90.5	98.5	90.8
Rajasthan	75.7	75.8	71.4	88.3	74.5	84.3	98.6	68.2
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	71.2	57.3	78.1	79.1	70.3	95.9	74.2
Bihar	59.7	61.2	51.8	75.6	85.6	72.8	95.7	41.6
Sikkim	76.0	76.8	60.0	79.4	98.2	74.4	93.8	71.6
Arunachal Pradesh	63.8	73.3	65.0	56.3	95.5	54.9	91.7	59.6
Nagaland	71.2	80.0	56.5	70.5	87.3	78.2	96.6	55.5
Manipur	80.3	85.6	75.0	73.3	92.7	66.5	95.4	83.8
Mizoram	90.7	78.7	78.5	94.9	92.5	56.2	65.9	96.8
Tripura	81.0	82.8	69.7	77.7	99.1	60.4	86.9	83.1
Meghalaya	65.4	76.6	49.2	67.2	82.1	76.4	74.1	45.3
Assam	71.3	78.2	56.0	64.5	94.7	78.8	97.2	83.7
West Bengal	77.0	81.1	64.6	77.2	91.4	83.1	96.5	68.6
Jharkhand	67.3	68.8	67.6	76.2	92.5	75.0	95.6	55.2
Orissa	75.3	75.6	79.8	66.1	94.3	82.0	96.6	58.5
Chhattisgarh	77.4	76.8	90.5	82.6	92.9	93.1	98.7	69.0
Madhya Pradesh	76.1	75.5	79.8	90.1	88.4	85.6	98.5	67.0
Gujarat	79.7	79.1	82.9	84.1	89.6	78.7	98.4	75.6
Daman & Diu	86.8	86.6	86.5	93.5	95.1	91.5	97.5	98.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.2	70.4	85.4	76.6	90.9	75.3	97.7	92.5
Maharashtra	86.0	85.8	84.5	94.6	92.5	86.7	98.3	81.5
Andhra Pradesh	70.3	69.5	76.5	81.0	83.4	68.1	96.5	75.5
Karnataka	76.1	75.6	76.9	90.9	88.3	66.4	90.9	78.8
Goa	88.4	88.9	79.9	89.4	95.9	88.6	96.3	82.0
Lakshadweep	92.5	96.5	92.2	97.6	100.0	-	-	-
Kerala	94.2	93.8	93.7	96.1	94.7	95.3	97.6	93.4
Tamil Nadu	82.4	81.4	89.7	90.2	88.5	91.2	95.8	91.6
Pondicherry	88.6	88.0	93.8	92.3	97.0	92.3	98.9	98.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.3	87.1	92.3	81.9	96.9	94.3	100.0	92.0

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 8b
Literacy rate (Females) by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	53.7	53.2	50.1	76.2	63.1	61.7	90.6	33.2
Jammu & Kashmir	43.0	59.0	34.9	60.9	77.6	49.0	83.3	37.8
Himachal Pradesh	67.4	67.7	46.6	79.5	76.2	64.7	94.8	74.3
Punjab	63.4	68.3	43.4	47.0	61.2	64.4	94.2	60.7
Chandigarh	76.5	74.2	56.3	85.1	88.5	89.1	95.8	69.4
Uttaranchal	59.6	61.7	40.3	85.3	64.2	68.0	94.4	52.3
Haryana	55.7	57.1	21.5	81.8	62.2	54.9	90.7	57.7
Delhi	74.7	75.4	59.1	91.7	89.1	75.6	95.1	86.5
Rajasthan	43.9	43.2	40.8	77.7	53.8	55.1	89.3	40.2
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	43.1	37.4	67.4	63.8	40.3	90.3	52.0
Bihar	33.1	33.4	31.5	66.4	73.3	42.2	90.8	14.9
Sikkim	60.4	60.5	52.0	65.2	87.1	59.8	86.2	54.5
Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	52.4	44.9	37.8	79.2	34.6	75.7	42.7
Nagaland	61.5	65.6	33.3	61.6	72.7	70.1	92.2	37.8
Manipur	60.5	64.7	41.6	58.5	79.8	38.2	93.5	63.4
Mizoram	86.7	81.2	57.4	91.4	88.7	34.5	55.7	94.1
Tripura	64.9	67.3	51.4	57.3	89.5	37.4	78.4	65.3
Meghalaya	59.6	60.3	35.2	63.3	64.1	64.3	65.3	44.7
Assam	54.6	61.1	40.2	48.0	83.8	60.4	93.0	67.8
West Bengal	59.6	63.1	49.8	62.3	82.0	66.2	88.9	34.2
Jharkhand	38.9	39.2	42.7	59.8	82.3	48.7	86.0	25.1
Orissa	50.5	50.6	62.3	44.1	86.1	58.8	89.6	26.5
Chhattisgarh	51.9	50.8	74.0	68.2	84.7	76.9	94.8	38.4
Madhya Pradesh	50.3	49.0	60.1	81.4	76.7	62.6	93.6	37.6
Gujarat	57.8	56.7	63.5	71.2	79.7	53.6	93.5	64.1
Daman & Diu	65.6	64.4	72.4	82.7	89.4	63.0	91.6	80.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.2	38.7	72.9	50.8	95.2	43.1	90.7	78.9
Maharashtra	67.0	65.9	70.8	87.4	84.5	65.2	92.3	64.8
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	49.2	59.1	69.8	72.7	41.0	89.6	63.2
Karnataka	56.9	55.3	63.0	84.0	77.3	42.0	77.2	57.2
Goa	75.4	74.2	70.0	78.8	94.9	75.6	95.2	63.2
Lakshadweep	80.5	95.8	80.2	96.4	-	100.0	-	-
Kerala	87.7	86.7	85.5	93.5	89.1	88.4	93.4	89.1
Tamil Nadu	64.4	62.4	76.2	81.6	77.2	80.6	88.4	81.7
Pondicherry	73.9	72.5	82.6	82.9	78.1	93.3	93.6	86.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.2	75.1	86.8	71.6	90.7	83.0	100.0	81.1

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 9
Work participation rate by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	39.1	40.4	31.3	39.7	37.7	40.6	32.9	48.4
Jammu & Kashmir	37.0	41.0	35.1	50.6	36.4	46.5	34.6	30.9
Himachal Pradesh	49.2	49.5	45.9	47.6	38.7	48.7	33.8	30.8
Punjab	37.5	36.3	40.3	35.7	38.2	33.5	32.7	38.9
Chandigarh	37.8	38.7	39.6	41.7	33.1	24.8	34.4	39.7
Uttaranchal	36.9	38.3	27.5	37.0	33.6	33.0	30.1	42.6
Haryana	39.6	39.9	37.8	39.0	37.4	37.8	31.1	40.3
Delhi	32.8	33.0	30.9	44.9	31.4	32.1	31.2	42.8
Rajasthan	42.1	42.9	34.7	42.9	42.3	42.8	30.1	47.1
Uttar Pradesh	32.5	33.2	29.1	33.9	32.7	33.4	28.8	36.4
Bihar	33.7	34.3	30.9	39.2	31.3	32.6	29.9	46.9
Sikkim	48.6	49.0	53.4	47.4	85.8	47.8	38.3	44.5
Arunachal Pradesh	44.0	44.6	45.0	43.5	71.0	47.3	42.6	41.7
Nagaland	42.6	46.1	43.6	42.2	56.9	44.0	33.7	58.1
Manipur	43.6	44.3	36.8	44.2	58.2	47.2	37.6	44.3
Mizoram	52.6	67.0	76.1	51.7	72.4	51.9	60.9	57.8
Tripura	36.2	36.5	29.2	38.7	86.6	43.0	41.1	55.1
Meghalaya	41.8	40.7	31.4	41.9	39.5	37.2	48.1	46.8
Assam	35.8	38.6	29.1	41.7	42.2	41.1	32.9	44.0
West Bengal	36.8	37.9	32.9	38.9	33.7	35.5	32.9	53.1
Jharkhand	37.5	36.4	31.6	45.6	30.8	36.5	30.5	47.5
Orissa	38.8	38.8	26.9	44.6	31.7	46.3	30.5	50.0
Chhattisgarh	46.5	46.8	32.3	46.1	31.0	41.1	30.7	53.0
Madhya Pradesh	42.7	43.5	32.8	40.5	34.9	42.8	31.4	56.3
Gujarat	41.9	43.0	32.7	45.9	33.5	34.7	31.9	46.4
Daman & Diu	46.0	46.8	37.5	43.2	49.0	70.6	36.9	42.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.8	52.2	42.5	47.4	65.0	54.3	35.8	44.4
Maharashtra	42.5	44.2	32.4	38.9	35.8	40.5	34.5	45.3
Andhra Pradesh	45.8	47.1	33.8	42.8	37.2	46.1	30.4	39.2
Karnataka	44.5	45.9	36.4	39.5	38.4	41.7	39.3	43.9
Goa	38.8	41.8	34.3	32.4	45.2	50.7	37.1	49.3
Lakshadweep	25.3	73.0	23.0	81.5	100.0	100.0	-	-
Kerala	32.3	35.7	23.2	33.9	43.3	34.6	36.0	35.4
Tamil Nadu	44.7	45.9	31.8	39.0	43.6	34.5	32.3	37.7
Pondicherry	35.2	35.9	24.4	34.9	40.7	34.2	32.0	37.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.3	38.1	34.5	40.3	34.8	23.3	30.4	39.1

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.
2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 9a
Work participation rate (Males) by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	51.7	52.4	47.5	50.7	53.3	49.2	55.2	52.5
Jammu & Kashmir	50.0	55.6	47.2	67.6	53.6	51.7	55.9	54.9
Himachal Pradesh	54.6	54.7	56.3	60.1	52.5	50.9	54.5	46.7
Punjab	53.6	54.2	56.7	51.5	53.2	51.2	56.1	52.4
Chandigarh	56.1	57.2	60.6	52.5	49.4	38.9	54.5	52.9
Uttaranchal	46.1	46.0	46.0	49.2	52.3	38.4	51.1	54.0
Haryana	50.3	50.4	45.2	53.3	53.1	49.9	52.6	53.8
Delhi	52.1	52.1	51.3	54.1	52.0	48.6	54.4	57.8
Rajasthan	50.0	50.1	46.7	49.7	55.6	51.7	52.0	55.4
Uttar Pradesh	46.8	47.3	44.6	46.7	53.4	46.7	50.1	51.2
Bihar	47.4	47.7	45.8	46.3	50.8	44.3	53.2	53.5
Sikkim	57.4	58.5	70.9	55.4	92.8	54.2	54.5	51.9
Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	58.1	61.6	45.3	85.9	50.8	55.4	43.1
Nagaland	46.7	64.6	60.5	44.4	75.2	52.7	57.5	58.3
Manipur	48.1	50.0	43.7	46.5	73.7	53.0	55.6	48.5
Mizoram	57.3	81.5	86.5	55.6	86.1	53.4	69.9	59.7
Tripura	50.6	51.3	46.2	43.6	94.1	49.4	64.3	58.4
Meghalaya	48.3	55.9	48.9	46.2	55.6	47.6	63.0	51.1
Assam	49.9	51.2	47.2	48.2	63.4	51.6	57.1	50.4
West Bengal	54.0	55.3	50.5	48.6	54.8	45.0	56.5	55.7
Jharkhand	48.0	48.0	43.5	50.1	51.0	47.7	52.4	52.1
Orissa	52.5	52.7	45.9	50.5	53.4	55.0	54.1	52.4
Chhattisgarh	52.8	52.9	48.5	51.8	51.1	49.8	54.1	55.5
Madhya Pradesh	51.5	51.7	47.6	48.2	53.8	50.1	53.7	57.1
Gujarat	54.9	55.2	51.1	54.1	54.9	54.0	56.2	56.9
Daman & Diu	65.5	65.9	61.6	59.2	70.7	85.9	66.4	66.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.3	62.5	64.3	52.2	80.2	70.6	59.4	56.3
Maharashtra	53.3	54.0	50.0	52.4	55.6	49.3	57.0	53.2
Andhra Pradesh	56.2	56.9	50.1	53.3	57.0	52.6	55.3	52.7
Karnataka	56.6	57.5	52.1	53.7	56.5	46.5	58.2	56.4
Goa	54.6	57.9	54.6	45.6	67.3	68.3	60.0	56.6
Lakshadweep	42.4	88.2	38.9	90.5	100.0	-	-	-
Kerala	50.2	53.1	42.0	52.1	63.3	52.7	59.7	50.5
Tamil Nadu	57.6	58.3	52.0	53.2	62.0	50.6	55.3	54.0
Pondicherry	53.1	53.8	46.5	50.3	58.6	43.9	55.5	50.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.6	57.5	53.8	54.8	51.9	26.1	58.3	58.6

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 9b
Work participation rate (Females) by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	25.6	27.5	14.1	28.7	20.2	31.7	9.2	44.2
Jammu & Kashmir	22.5	23.2	22.0	22.1	15.3	41.0	9.8	4.3
Himachal Pradesh	43.7	44.1	32.9	32.5	23.4	46.4	10.2	15.0
Punjab	19.1	15.1	19.7	18.0	21.5	13.3	7.2	22.8
Chandigarh	14.2	14.1	7.3	30.1	15.3	8.3	13.0	24.8
Uttaranchal	27.3	30.6	6.4	24.2	12.8	25.9	7.4	27.6
Haryana	27.2	27.6	29.4	23.4	19.9	22.4	7.4	23.3
Delhi	9.4	9.7	4.8	36.3	9.1	12.2	6.3	25.5
Rajasthan	33.5	35.1	21.7	36.1	27.3	31.8	7.3	36.9
Uttar Pradesh	16.5	17.5	12.4	20.6	9.2	18.5	5.5	19.4
Bihar	18.8	19.6	15.1	31.9	9.1	18.7	4.2	39.9
Sikkim	38.6	37.8	13.6	39.1	20.9	41.0	13.7	37.1
Arunachal Pradesh	36.5	26.7	18.4	41.7	14.6	43.7	23.3	40.4
Nagaland	38.1	14.2	16.2	39.9	19.6	32.8	5.7	58.0
Manipur	39.0	38.5	29.6	41.8	28.1	40.7	16.3	40.1
Mizoram	47.5	24.5	37.9	47.8	26.7	50.2	48.7	55.9
Tripura	21.1	21.0	11.2	33.6	12.0	36.3	15.8	50.8
Meghalaya	35.1	22.4	11.8	37.5	17.2	25.3	31.6	42.4
Assam	20.7	25.1	9.7	35.0	10.4	29.9	5.0	37.3
West Bengal	18.3	19.2	14.0	29.2	7.6	25.8	7.5	50.4
Jharkhand	26.4	23.9	18.8	41.3	6.7	23.8	6.8	42.8
Orissa	24.7	24.4	6.8	38.9	6.2	36.7	5.2	47.7
Chhattisgarh	40.0	40.7	15.0	40.5	8.6	32.5	5.4	50.6
Madhya Pradesh	33.2	34.5	16.9	32.7	13.4	35.0	7.4	55.4
Gujarat	27.9	29.6	13.0	37.5	7.4	12.9	6.8	35.8
Daman & Diu	18.6	19.5	7.3	26.3	11.3	29.4	7.5	13.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.7	39.6	11.0	42.1	11.1	28.7	9.3	31.0
Maharashtra	30.8	33.6	12.7	25.3	11.8	31.3	10.6	37.3
Andhra Pradesh	35.1	37.1	16.8	32.7	12.4	39.3	3.9	25.0
Karnataka	32.0	34.0	19.9	25.8	14.0	36.4	18.8	31.1
Goa	22.4	24.4	10.9	20.4	10.8	29.1	11.2	40.9
Lakshadweep	7.3	12.1	7.1	37.9	-	100.0	-	-
Kerala	15.4	19.3	5.9	16.3	15.3	14.0	12.3	19.7
Tamil Nadu	31.5	33.3	11.9	25.2	18.3	16.0	7.7	19.2
Pondicherry	17.2	17.9	4.2	20.9	7.9	21.9	6.0	22.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.6	14.6	12.1	24.3	14.0	15.3	-	16.4

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

Statement 10
Distribution of category of workers by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	Category	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
India	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CL	31.7	33.1	20.7	29.2	32.4	20.4	11.7	49.9
	AL	26.5	27.6	22.0	15.3	16.8	37.6	3.3	32.6
	HHI	4.2	3.8	8.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.2
	Others	37.6	35.5	49.1	52.8	47.3	39.2	81.7	14.3
Jammu & Kashmir	CL	42.4	41.9	43.4	5.0	22.4	45.4	6.4	20.0
	AL	6.6	3.7	8.3	1.4	1.9	4.5	2.4	-
	HHI	6.2	1.2	9.2	0.6	1.7	1.5	3.1	-
	Others	44.8	53.2	39.2	93.0	74.0	48.7	88.1	80.0
Himachal Pradesh	CL	65.3	66.1	49.4	9.7	39.9	55.2	1.9	29.8
	AL	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.5	6.1
	HHI	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	8.2	3.1
	Others	29.8	29.0	44.1	84.2	54.9	40.0	88.4	61.1
Punjab	CL	22.6	8.0	6.9	3.1	32.1	4.1	2.2	12.7
	AL	16.3	12.5	16.1	32.5	18.3	14.0	1.1	17.4
	HHI	3.7	3.7	5.4	3.4	3.6	4.6	5.0	4.5
	Others	57.4	75.8	71.6	61.0	46.0	77.2	91.7	65.4
Chandigarh	CL	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.4	3.9
	AL	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	-
	HHI	1.1	0.9	3.6	0.6	1.6	0.6	3.5	-
	Others	98.1	98.6	95.9	99.1	95.8	98.8	96.1	96.1
Uttaranchal	CL	50.1	54.1	13.7	11.3	47.7	13.2	2.6	11.6
	AL	8.3	7.1	17.7	6.6	16.1	8.0	0.7	31.1
	HHI	2.3	2.1	4.1	1.0	2.2	17.4	2.7	1.2
	Others	39.3	36.7	64.5	81.1	34.1	61.4	93.9	56.1
Haryana	CL	36.0	35.9	34.5	2.9	41.8	6.7	4.2	15.6
	AL	15.3	15.0	18.4	10.5	16.4	25.4	0.5	9.7
	HHI	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.8	3.5	5.4	3.6
	Others	46.1	46.5	44.5	85.3	38.9	64.4	89.9	71.1
Delhi	CL	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
	AL	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1
	HHI	3.1	2.7	6.0	0.6	4.0	2.6	4.9	3.4
	Others	95.7	96.0	93.5	99.1	95.2	97.3	94.9	95.1
Rajasthan	CL	55.3	57.2	37.8	27.1	49.4	42.9	5.2	51.0
	AL	10.6	10.7	7.8	4.5	22.5	13.1	0.8	9.5
	HHI	2.9	2.6	5.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	4.3	3.1
	Others	31.2	29.4	48.7	67.3	26.5	42.0	89.7	36.4
Uttar Pradesh	CL	41.1	44.2	25.7	14.8	51.3	41.0	5.0	39.4
	AL	24.8	25.6	21.6	13.1	9.1	35.4	1.9	10.5
	HHI	5.6	4.4	11.9	5.0	3.4	3.1	5.9	6.7
	Others	28.5	25.9	40.7	67.1	36.2	20.5	87.2	43.3

Statement 10
Distribution of category of workers by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	Category	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
Bihar	CL	29.3	31.0	19.8	14.4	15.1	36.9	2.9	21.5
	AL	48.0	47.3	51.5	30.2	16.7	38.5	3.6	65.6
	HHI	3.9	3.6	5.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	4.1
	Others	18.8	18.0	22.8	52.2	64.9	21.8	89.8	8.8
Sikkim	CL	49.9	47.8	2.4	50.3	2.0	56.4	12.9	74.0
	AL	6.5	7.0	0.9	6.6	0.4	5.8	-	6.6
	HHI	1.6	1.7	5.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	-	1.1
	Others	42.0	43.5	91.4	41.8	97.5	36.6	87.1	18.2
Arunachal Pradesh	CL	57.8	30.6	14.1	74.0	3.2	72.7	16.3	75.6
	AL	3.9	5.5	5.8	2.4	0.9	5.7	-	2.0
	HHI	1.3	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
	Others	37.0	62.6	76.3	22.6	94.3	20.5	82.6	21.1
Nagaland	CL	64.7	8.8	13.3	71.0	8.5	18.3	3.8	87.2
	AL	3.6	4.1	9.2	3.5	1.2	7.6	-	1.9
	HHI	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.8	5.1	1.3
	Others	29.0	85.0	74.6	22.8	87.3	72.3	91.1	9.7
Manipur	CL	40.2	25.9	28.6	65.0	11.4	60.9	4.9	31.2
	AL	12.0	12.8	22.3	7.4	2.6	12.3	0.9	16.6
	HHI	10.3	13.3	7.6	5.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	13.7
	Others	37.6	48.0	41.5	22.0	83.4	24.5	92.4	38.5
Mizoram	CL	54.9	7.8	12.1	55.2	12.7	86.7	66.1	65.9
	AL	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.1	-	4.1	4.6	6.1
	HHI	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	3.2
	Others	37.9	89.7	77.6	37.2	86.9	7.2	25.7	24.8
Tripura	CL	27.0	25.7	30.3	44.0	1.2	37.7	12.2	41.2
	AL	23.8	22.9	27.7	25.1	0.2	39.3	9.2	12.9
	HHI	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.2	-	2.7	3.1	0.6
	Others	46.1	48.3	40.4	28.7	98.6	20.3	75.5	45.3
Meghalaya	CL	48.1	21.4	29.7	53.6	5.4	31.2	46.1	50.4
	AL	17.7	12.3	23.8	17.7	4.7	10.7	3.5	21.6
	HHI	2.2	3.5	3.5	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.0
	Others	32.0	62.8	42.9	26.8	89.2	56.5	48.5	26.0
Assam	CL	39.1	38.8	39.0	44.8	5.8	56.0	2.6	67.9
	AL	13.2	10.3	21.3	14.7	1.6	9.6	0.5	9.6
	HHI	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	2.7
	Others	44.0	47.0	36.5	38.2	90.8	31.5	95.8	19.8
West Bengal	CL	19.2	18.6	20.3	15.3	2.8	21.1	7.8	32.0
	AL	25.0	24.0	26.6	19.9	4.4	9.2	5.4	52.9
	HHI	7.4	5.9	12.6	2.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.5
	Others	48.5	51.4	40.5	62.7	91.2	66.8	85.8	10.6

Statement 10
Distribution of category of workers by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	Category	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
Jharkhand	CL	38.5	34.7	25.2	63.7	5.2	42.3	11.9	56.2
	AL	28.2	29.0	27.0	15.8	4.3	19.4	4.4	29.8
	HHI	4.3	4.5	6.6	1.8	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.4
	Others	29.1	31.8	41.3	18.6	37.9	36.4	80.4	11.5
Orissa	CL	29.8	29.7	10.0	35.2	2.1	18.5	5.7	43.2
	AL	35.0	35.2	15.6	37.8	1.9	4.2	3.6	40.5
	HHI	4.9	5.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	53.5	2.5	6.8
	Others	30.3	30.1	70.2	24.8	94.0	23.9	88.2	9.5
Chhattisgarh	CL	44.5	44.9	15.2	54.2	7.9	24.8	4.4	60.2
	AL	31.9	32.7	13.1	17.8	5.0	12.0	1.1	33.0
	HHI	2.1	2.0	3.1	0.7	2.8	10.1	3.0	0.5
	Others	21.5	20.4	68.6	27.3	84.2	53.0	91.5	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	CL	42.8	44.4	17.7	19.1	31.5	20.2	8.7	56.1
	AL	28.7	29.5	17.1	9.5	7.4	29.9	1.8	38.7
	HHI	4.0	3.7	9.2	1.2	3.1	13.6	4.2	0.5
	Others	24.5	22.3	56.1	70.3	58.0	36.3	85.3	4.6
Gujarat	CL	27.3	28.7	11.9	25.6	4.7	2.5	2.6	34.2
	AL	24.3	25.2	14.7	24.5	2.5	8.4	1.1	22.1
	HHI	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.6
	Others	46.4	44.1	69.7	48.7	91.4	88.3	94.6	42.1
Daman & Diu	CL	5.5	6.0	0.4	0.2	-	1.1	-	-
	AL	1.8	2.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
	HHI	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.8	-	-	4.0	-
	Others	91.0	90.3	97.7	99.0	100.0	98.9	96.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Havel	CL	34.6	35.5	5.2	33.0	-	-	4.2	30.0
	AL	12.9	13.0	1.7	20.7	-	0.4	-	20.0
	HHI	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
	Others	51.8	50.7	91.9	45.8	100.0	99.6	95.8	50.0
Maharashtra	CL	28.7	32.2	8.1	4.7	5.2	14.3	13.4	24.6
	AL	26.3	26.6	17.6	4.6	5.4	42.7	3.3	33.1
	HHI	2.6	2.6	3.6	1.9	3.7	2.5	3.2	2.3
	Others	42.4	38.7	70.7	88.8	85.7	40.5	80.1	40.0
Andhra Pradesh	CL	22.5	23.9	7.4	8.7	4.1	26.4	1.5	11.7
	AL	39.6	41.0	21.8	38.6	6.4	37.3	0.7	9.7
	HHI	4.7	4.6	6.1	2.2	6.6	2.9	2.9	3.9
	Others	33.1	30.5	64.6	50.5	82.9	33.5	94.8	74.7
Karnataka	CL	29.2	31.9	10.0	8.2	6.3	17.7	38.8	29.6
	AL	26.5	27.7	17.3	8.5	5.6	54.6	12.7	28.4
	HHI	4.1	3.5	9.5	2.8	4.8	1.0	1.7	9.0
	Others	40.2	36.9	63.1	80.4	83.3	26.7	46.8	33.0

Statement 10
Distribution of category of workers by religious communities - 2001
(India, States and Union territories)

India/ States/ Union territories	Category	All religious communities	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
Goa	CL	9.6	12.0	0.5	4.8	0.9	1.5	-	1.1
	AL	6.8	7.4	0.5	6.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
	HHI	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	0.5	3.0	1.3	4.0
	Others	80.7	77.9	96.7	85.4	97.9	94.5	98.0	94.3
Lakshadweep	CL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HHI	5.9	0.4	6.7	0.2	-	-	-	-
	Others	94.1	99.6	93.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	-	-
Kerala	CL	7.0	5.5	6.1	12.8	3.2	7.1	21.0	6.0
	AL	15.8	18.3	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.3	7.7	9.6
	HHI	3.6	4.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.8
	Others	73.6	72.0	79.5	73.5	84.0	79.5	67.7	80.6
Tamil Nadu	CL	18.4	19.4	5.9	10.0	7.5	6.9	8.2	9.7
	AL	31.0	32.7	7.4	20.6	12.4	11.4	2.9	8.6
	HHI	5.4	5.3	9.3	4.4	2.7	3.3	2.1	4.6
	Others	45.3	42.7	77.4	65.0	77.3	78.3	86.8	77.1
Pondicherry	CL	3.2	3.4	2.8	0.7	4.5	-	0.7	1.7
	AL	21.1	22.6	2.4	12.7	-	-	-	16.9
	HHI	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	-	4.0	-	1.7
	Others	73.9	72.0	93.2	85.4	95.5	96.0	99.3	79.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	CL	15.8	17.9	3.0	13.9	8.1	9.2	-	7.5
	AL	3.8	4.5	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	-	1.1
	HHI	5.2	0.9	3.1	18.8	0.9	4.1	-	3.2
	Others	75.3	76.7	92.5	64.7	89.7	85.7	100.0	88.2

Note: 1. Population figures for India and Manipur exclude those of Mao Maram, Paornata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2. All religious communities include 'Religion not stated'.

CL - Cultivators, AL - Agricultural labourers, HHI - Household industry workers, Others - Other workers

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